

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES
AND ITS POSSESSIONS

Volume XIV—Number 1
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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Volume XIV

July 1943

Number 1

SUMMARY

Crime Trends, January-June, 1939-43.

While other crimes tend to decrease, rape and aggravated assault continue to increase under wartime conditions. Compared with the pre-war average for January-June of 1939-41, rapes increased 10.5 percent during the first half of 1942, and for the first half of 1943 exceeded the pre-war average by 28.4 percent. Aggravated assaults by June of last year were 8.5 percent over the pre-war average and during January-June of 1943 were 13.8 percent in excess of the pre-war average.

Murders, the first half of this year, were 4.4 percent under the pre-war average, and negligent manslaughters, following generally the trend in traffic deaths, were down 9.5 percent from the average for January-June of 1939-41. Property crimes showed decreases during the first half of this year from the pre-war average as follows: Robbery, -10.9 percent; burglary, -10.8 percent; larceny, -13.4 percent; and auto theft, -5.2 percent.

Although the number of property crimes decreased, there was a 10.2 percent increase in the average value of property stolen per offense of burglary, and a similar increase of 27.1 percent for larceny, with the result that the total value of property involved in crimes against property was substantially the same in 1943 as in the first half of 1942.

Police Department Employees and Auxiliary Police, April 30, 1943.

There were 1.77 police department employees per 1,000 inhabitants on April 30 of this year in cities over 25,000. The survey this year showed a 3.1 percent reduction in police strength since April 30, 1942. An inquiry of a limited number of cities over 25,000 indicated a personnel turnover during the 18-month period ending June 30, 1943, ranging from 5.7 percent to 60.0 percent with a 22.9 percent turn-over in the average department.

For every 100 police department employees on April 30 of this year the reporting cities showed 203 auxiliary police, representing volunteers for auxiliary police duty who may be called to assist the police department during an air raid or other war emergency condition.

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Compilations are included in this issue of the bulletin showing the number of police department employees and the number of auxiliary police per 1,000 inhabitants as of April 30, 1943, for cities grouped according to size and location. The survey covers every city in the Nation with more than 25,000 inhabitants. A tabulation for individual cities is also presented showing the number of police employees on April 30, 1943, in comparison with the figures for April 30 of last year and the average personnel in the individual departments during 1940.

Offenses Cleared by Arrest, 1942.

Of each group of 1,000 crimes against the person, 817 were followed by the arrest of the offender last year, while in a representative group of 1,000 crimes against property 265 were cleared. Murders ranked first with 90.6 percent cleared followed by negligent manslaughters with a percentage cleared of 86.1. Of the rapes reported, 81.2 percent were cleared and arrests were made in 80.5 percent of the other felonious assaults.

For crimes against property the proportion cleared for individual offenses was as follows: Robbery, 43.3 percent; burglary, 31.5 percent; auto theft, 25.0 percent; and larceny, 24.6 percent.

Persons Found Guilty, 1942.

Of all persons formally charged by the police, 79.4 percent were found guilty last year. The proportion of those charged who were found guilty ranged from 42.6 percent for manslaughter by negligence to 87.2 percent for driving while intoxicated.

Of those charged with crimes against the person, 69.4 percent were found guilty (49.8 percent guilty as charged, and 19.6 percent guilty of a lesser offense). Of those charged with crimes against property, 75.9 percent were found guilty (67.2 percent guilty as charged, and 8.7 percent guilty of a less serious offense).

Persons Arrested, 1943.

Of the 230,740 fingerprint arrest records received at the FBI during the first half of this year, 193,998 represented males and 36,742, females. Male arrests declined 29.3 percent and female arrests increased 18.4 percent. For male arrests the predominating age was 18 followed by age 17, and for females ages 19 and 18 predominated in that order.

For males and females combined the arrests of persons age 17 showed a 17.7 percent increase. Arrests of girls under 21 during the first half of 1943 increased 64.7 percent over the first half of 1942; the number of such arrests for the first half of 1943 exceeded the figure for the entire 1941 calendar year. For offenses against common decency arrests of girls under 21 increased 89.5 percent the first half of 1943.

Of the 230,740 arrest records examined, 47.3 percent represented persons who already had fingerprint records on file at the F B I. For males the percentage with prior records was 50.2 and for females the percentage was 31.6.

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES

The term "offenses known to the police" is designed to include those crimes designated as part I classes of the uniform classification occurring within the police jurisdiction, whether they become known to the police through reports of police officers, of citizens, of prosecuting or court officials, or otherwise. They are confined to the following group of seven classes of grave offenses, shown by experience to be those most generally and completely reported to the police: Criminal homicide, including (a) murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and (b) manslaughter by negligence; rape; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary—breaking or entering; larceny—theft; and auto theft. The figures contained herein include also the number of attempted crimes of the designated classes. In other words, an attempted burglary or robbery, for example, is reported in the bulletin in the same manner as if the crime had been completed. Attempted murders, however, are reported as aggravated assaults.

"Offenses known to the police" include, therefore, all of the above offenses, including attempts, which are reported by the law-enforcement agencies of contributing communities and not merely arrests or cleared cases. Offenses committed by juveniles are included in the same manner as those known to have been committed by adults, regardless of the prosecutive action. Complaints which upon investigation are learned to be groundless are not included in the tabulations which follow.

In publishing the data sent in by chiefs of police in different cities, the F B I does not vouch for their accuracy. They are given out as current information which may throw some light on problems of crime and criminal-law enforcement.

In compiling the tables, returns which were apparently incomplete or otherwise defective were excluded.

In the last section of this bulletin may be found brief definitions of part I and II offense classifications.

MONTHLY REPORTS

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Population.

The monthly crime reports received from 2,100 cities during the first 6 months of 1943 were used in preparing the crime rate tabulations presented in this issue of the Uniform Crime Reports bulletin. A combined population of 65,064,727 is represented by the reporting cities, and the number of offenses reported together with the rate per 100,000 inhabitants are presented in table 1 with the cities grouped according to size. Similar data for cities grouped not only by size but also by location may be found in table 4.

As a general rule more crime per unit of population is reported by cities with population in excess of 100,000 than is reported by the smaller communities. This was true for the first half of 1943 for all offense classes except aggravated assault and larceny. As indicated in table 1 the highest aggravated assault rate was for cities with population of 50,000 to 100,000 while the number of larcenies per 100,000 inhabitants in cities with population from 25,000 to 100,000 exceeded the rate for cities with population in excess of 250,000.

A comparison of the data in table 1 with the comparable tabulation presented in the semiannual issue of the bulletin for last year gives some indication of the trends in crime among cities of various population groups even though the two tabulations are not based on the reports of identical cities. Such a comparison shows increases in the number of offenses of rape per 100,000 inhabitants for cities of all population groups except the group of cities with less than 10,000 inhabitants. Aggravated assaults increased in cities of all sizes except those in the 25,000-100,000 population group. Robberies increased in cities from 50,000 to 250,000, and also in cities with population under 10,000. Only two population groups showed increases in murder, the 50,000-100,000 group and cities under 10,000. Auto thefts showed increases in the cities from 100,000 to 250,000, and in cities with population less than 25,000. Offenses of manslaughter by negligence, burglary, and larceny showed decreases in all population groups.

TABLE 1.—*Offenses known to the police, January to June, inclusive, 1943; number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*
 [Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
GROUP I								
36 cities over 250,000; total population, 29,894,166:								
Number of offenses known.....	855	¹ 493	1,994	9,538	8,120	² 34,291	² 79,106	25,800
Rate per 100,000.....	2.86	1.74	6.67	31.9	27.2	167.2	383.7	86.5
GROUP II								
55 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 7,792,650:								
Number of offenses known.....	220	176	436	1,888	2,193	15,095	37,365	8,708
Rate per 100,000.....	2.82	2.26	5.60	24.2	28.1	193.7	479.5	111.7
GROUP III								
96 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 6,631,627:								
Number of offenses known.....	177	99	311	1,380	1,940	9,992	29,841	5,406
Rate per 100,000.....	2.67	1.49	4.69	20.8	29.4	150.7	450.0	81.5
GROUP IV								
184 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 6,374,633:								
Number of offenses known.....	128	93	248	806	1,708	8,540	28,626	4,664
Rate per 100,000.....	2.01	1.46	3.89	12.6	26.8	134.0	449.1	73.2
GROUP V								
522 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 7,933,123:								
Number of offenses known.....	110	59	337	679	1,151	8,864	28,701	4,919
Rate per 100,000.....	1.39	0.74	4.25	8.6	14.5	111.7	361.8	62.0
GROUP VI								
1,207 cities under 10,000; total population, 6,438,526:								
Number of offenses known.....	122	51	224	581	859	5,977	14,988	3,101
Rate per 100,000.....	1.89	0.79	3.48	9.0	13.3	92.8	232.8	48.2
TOTAL, GROUPS I-VI								
2,100 cities; total population, 65,064,727:								
Number of offenses known.....	1,612	¹ 971	3,550	14,872	15,980	² 82,759	² 218,627	52,658
Rate per 100,000.....	2.48	1.53	5.46	22.9	24.6	148.6	392.7	80.9

¹ The number of offenses and rate for manslaughter by negligence are based on reports as follows: Group I, 35 cities, total population, 29,389,889; groups I-VI, 2,069 cities, total population, 63,560,450.

² The number of offenses and rate for burglary and larceny—theft are based on reports as follows: Group I, 34 cities, total population, 20,507,837; groups I-VI, 2,098 cities, total population, 55,678,398.

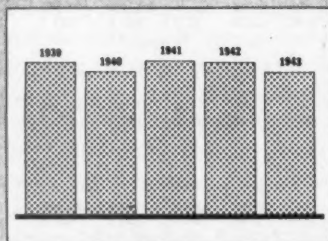
ANNUAL CRIME TRENDS

OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE

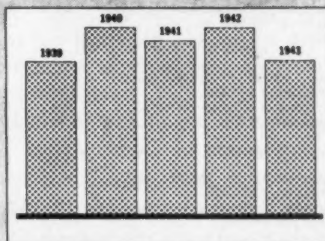
January-June, 1939-1943

318 CITIES WITH OVER 25,000 INHABITANTS;
COMBINED POPULATION 45,062,198

Murder

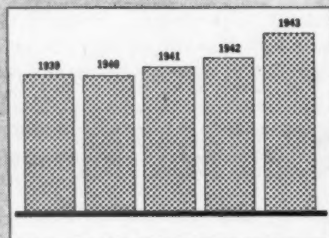


Negligent Manslaughter



Offense	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Murder	1,259	1,185	1,277	1,264	1,183
Manslaughter by Negligence	789	971	901	973	802
Rape	2,051	2,038	2,155	2,300	2,673
Aggravated Assault	9,682	10,206	10,649	11,042	11,585

Rape



Aggravated Assault

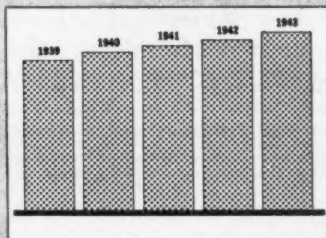


FIGURE 1.

Annual Trends, Offenses Known to the Police, 1939-43.

The offenses which appear to have definitely emerged as wartime crimes are rape and aggravated assault. Although other offenses have shown a tendency to decline in number, these crimes have continued to show steady upward trends since the outbreak of the war. Rapes and aggravated assaults for the first half of 1942 were 10.5 percent and 8.5 percent, respectively, in excess of the pre-war average for 1939-41, and during January-June of 1943 rapes increased 16.2 percent and aggravated assaults rose 4.9 percent over the figures for the first half of 1942. When compared with the pre-war average for January-June of 1939-41, offenses of rape during the first half of this year showed an increase of 28.4 percent and aggravated assaults were up 13.8 percent.

The recent disruptions in the economic and social status of the population in many cities and the resultant increased congestion and personal contact are factors which probably contribute to the rise in assaults and rapes during boom conditions such as these. The decline in the number of other types of crimes is undoubtedly partially attributable to the fact that millions of males are in the armed forces and also to the fact that employment has reached unprecedentedly high levels in the United States.

Murders during 1942 showed little change from the pre-war average for 1939-41, with a 2.2 percent increase at the end of June and a 1.6 percent increase by the close of the year. The first half of 1943 showed murders 4.4 percent under the pre-war average. Negligent manslaughters started high in 1942, but the excess over the pre-war average gradually diminished to an increase of only 1.3 percent at the end of the year. These deaths are composed almost entirely of traffic deaths and with the curtailment in the use of automobiles such offenses naturally declined. A 9.5 percent decrease in manslaughter by negligence was recorded for the first half of 1943 from the average figures for January-June of 1939-41.

Crimes against property showed decreases during the first half of 1943 from the pre-war average as follows: Robbery, -10.9 percent; burglary, -10.8 percent; larceny, -13.4 percent; and auto theft, -5.2 percent. However, each of these crimes, though still under the pre-war average at the end of June, showed tendencies during the 6-month period to approach the pre-war average; that is, the marked decreases noted at the beginning of 1943 have gradually diminished during the 6-month period.

This trend was particularly noticeable for auto thefts. These offenses decreased steadily during 1942 but the excess of the pre-war average over the 1943 figures has gradually become smaller as indicated by the following figures showing the difference between the number of auto thefts during the first half of 1943 and the average figures for 1939-41 for each month: January, -25.0 percent; February,

—16.9 percent; March, —7.7 percent; April, +4.3 percent; May, +14.4 percent; and June, +1.7 percent. For the 6-month period of January–June of this year auto thefts were still 7.0 percent under the figure for the first half of 1942 and 5.2 percent under the pre-war average for January–June.

There are presented in table 2 the annual trends in offenses known to the police in 318 cities with population in excess of 25,000. Figures for the first half of 1942 and 1943 are shown by quarters in comparison with the average for the same period of 1939–41.

TABLE 2.—*Annual trends, offenses known to the police, 318 cities over 25,000 in population, January–June, 1939–43*

[Total population, 45,062,198, based on 1940 decennial census]

	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence						
January to March:								
Average 1939–41.....	591	476	1,017	7,350	4,597	36,674	90,740	20,731
1942.....	595	553	1,115	7,046	4,957	36,299	98,801	21,999
1943.....	575	421	1,243	6,310	5,513	31,679	74,482	17,321
April to June:								
Average 1939–41.....	646	410	1,064	5,927	5,584	33,961	94,049	19,558
1942.....	669	420	1,185	5,775	6,085	30,634	97,672	19,069
1943.....	608	381	1,430	5,526	6,072	31,336	86,543	20,890
January to June:								
Average 1939–41.....	1,237	886	2,081	13,277	10,181	70,635	184,789	40,289
1942.....	1,264	973	2,300	12,821	11,042	66,933	196,473	41,068
1943.....	1,183	802	2,673	11,836	11,585	63,015	160,025	38,211

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Location.

Because the frequency of crime varies greatly among the different sections of the country, the data shown in table 1 are subdivided in table 4 with the crime rates presented for cities grouped not only by size, but also by geographic division. The figures shown in tables 1 and 4 are supplemented by the information appearing in table 3 which shows the number of cities represented in each group.

A compilation similar to table 4 appears in the semiannual issue of the bulletin for 1942 and though not based on exactly the same cities the regional crime rates for the two periods are generally comparable. A comparison of the crime rates for the first half of 1942 and 1943 shows murder increases this year in the West North Central, West South Central, and Mountain geographic divisions. Robberies increased in the New England, the South Atlantic, Mountain, and Pacific States; aggravated assaults increased in the New England, East North Central, Mountain, and Pacific States; burglaries showed increases in the West North Central, Mountain, and Pacific States; and auto thefts increased in the West South Central, Mountain, and Pacific geographic divisions. Larcenies showed decreases in all geographic divisions.

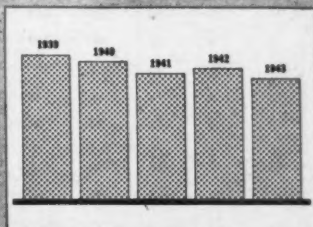
ANNUAL CRIME TRENDS

OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE

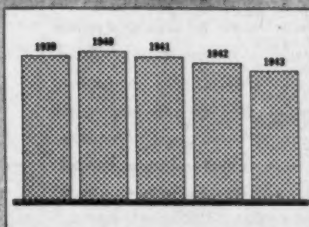
January-June, 1939-1943

318 CITIES WITH OVER 25,000 INHABITANTS;
COMBINED POPULATION 48,062,198

Robbery

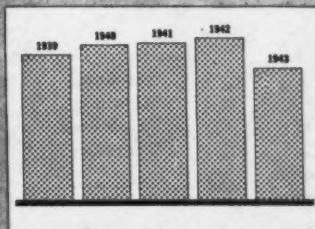


Burglary



Offense	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Robbery	14,056	13,449	12,325	12,821	11,836
Burglary	69,945	72,253	69,698	66,933	63,015
Larceny	176,170	187,761	190,430	196,473	160,025
Auto Theft	38,301	40,552	42,021	41,068	38,211

Larceny



Auto Theft

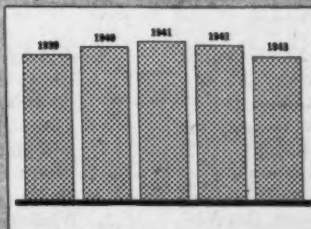


FIGURE 2.

TABLE 3.—Number of cities included in the tabulation of uniform crime reports, January to June, inclusive, 1943

[Population figures based on 1940 decennial census]

Division	Population						Total
	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	
	Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Less than 10,000	
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION							
New England: 172 cities; total population, 5,568,074.....	2	10	11	29	65	85	172
Middle Atlantic: 497 cities; total population, 18,773,151.....	6	11	19	27	130	304	497
East North Central: 506 cities; total population, 16,129,608.....	8	10	22	55	100	302	506
West North Central: 255 cities; total population, 5,346,212.....	4	5	8	11	60	167	255
South Atlantic: ¹ 187 cities; total population, 5,563,991.....	3	7	15	19	43	100	187
East South Central: 87 cities; total population, 2,378,530.....	3	3	4	8	20	49	87
West South Central: 124 cities; total population, 3,777,462.....	4	3	8	11	32	66	124
Mountain: 86 cities; total population, 1,445,710.....	1	1	2	7	23	32	86
Pacific: 186 cities; total population, 6,043,989.....	5	5	7	17	40	112	186
Total: 2,100 cities; total population, 65,064,727.....	36	55	96	184	522	1,207	2,100

¹ Includes report of District of Columbia.

In order that the information may be readily available, there are listed below the States included in the nine geographic divisions.

STATES DIVIDED BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

New England:	Middle Atlantic:	East North Central:
Connecticut.	New Jersey.	Illinois.
Maine.	New York.	Indiana.
Massachusetts.	Pennsylvania.	Michigan.
New Hampshire.		Ohio.
Rhode Island.		Wisconsin.
Vermont.		
West North Central:	South Atlantic: ¹	East South Central:
Iowa.	Delaware.	Alabama.
Kansas.	Florida.	Kentucky.
Minnesota.	Georgia.	Mississippi.
Missouri.	Maryland.	Tennessee.
Nebraska.	North Carolina.	
North Dakota.	South Carolina.	
South Dakota.	Virginia.	
	West Virginia.	
West South Central:	Mountain:	Pacific:
Arkansas.	Arizona.	California.
Louisiana.	Colorado.	Oregon.
Oklahoma.	Idaho.	Washington.
Texas.	Montana.	
	Nevada.	
	New Mexico.	
	Utah.	
	Wyoming.	

¹ Includes District of Columbia.

TABLE 4.—Number of offenses known to the police per 100,000 inhabitants, January to June, inclusive, 1943, by geographic divisions and population groups

[Based on 1940 decennial census]

	Murder, nonneg- ligent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary- breaking or entering	Lar- ceny- theft	Auto theft
New England:						
Group I.....	0.39	10.8	7.2	67.9	134.7	140.5
Group II.....	0.52	11.9	8.4	195.7	345.5	75.1
Group III.....	0.84	10.2	3.9	119.3	268.8	63.2
Group IV.....	0.30	1.7	2.6	91.2	238.3	38.4
Group V.....	0.49	2.6	2.0	92.1	187.3	29.7
Group VI.....	1.15	2.3	2.6	76.5	151.8	44.9
Total, groups I-VI.....	0.54	7.3	4.9	115.8	235.2	68.6
Middle Atlantic:						
Group I.....	1.73	12.0	17.4	¹ 111.7	¹ 169.4	[*] 46.2
Group II.....	0.97	9.7	16.3	97.3	211.5	61.9
Group III.....	0.84	7.4	11.3	113.8	228.3	50.1
Group IV.....	0.53	5.5	11.2	97.7	220.0	42.4
Group V.....	0.39	5.6	7.0	77.3	176.5	35.1
Group VI.....	0.56	4.9	6.2	60.4	118.2	22.5
Total, groups I-VI.....	1.30	9.9	14.5	² 92.0	³ 182.0	44.2
East North Central:						
Group I.....	2.44	50.0	28.9	152.8	325.6	62.4
Group II.....	1.95	31.3	26.0	181.6	505.1	108.9
Group III.....	1.35	16.4	16.5	147.8	423.8	89.3
Group IV.....	1.16	9.5	7.5	115.2	410.1	63.0
Group V.....	0.79	7.2	4.8	101.2	345.6	53.9
Group VI.....	0.93	6.4	6.5	80.7	195.7	35.3
Total, groups I-VI.....	1.82	31.5	20.1	137.9	350.5	65.6
West North Central:						
Group I.....	2.66	16.0	22.9	125.8	316.1	44.2
Group II.....	2.36	13.3	12.8	120.2	329.1	91.8
Group III.....	1.09	6.9	4.2	131.7	477.7	78.5
Group IV.....	0.56	4.7	0.8	94.5	361.7	60.2
Group V.....	0.68	5.8	4.0	110.4	338.3	61.1
Group VI.....	0.60	3.9	3.8	77.4	171.6	36.1
Total, groups I-VI.....	1.66	10.4	12.0	113.4	318.5	56.8
South Atlantic:²						
Group I.....	6.74	36.3	49.3	158.1	434.8	111.3
Group II.....	7.87	51.6	71.5	298.6	745.2	148.9
Group III.....	5.75	33.6	99.8	180.7	623.8	75.3
Group IV.....	7.88	32.4	161.5	206.9	655.1	93.0
Group V.....	5.30	11.6	71.0	138.4	427.2	60.4
Group VI.....	5.67	17.6	51.8	118.9	269.6	55.0
Total, groups I-VI.....	6.64	33.7	77.7	188.2	533.1	98.8
East South Central:						
Group I.....	8.75	48.1	53.3	223.4	449.6	90.2
Group II.....	8.35	28.2	59.2	243.6	534.5	143.2
Group III.....	10.68	20.6	37.7	207.2	458.5	94.0
Group IV.....	6.67	28.2	50.2	194.5	548.9	76.9
Group V.....	6.87	24.9	69.1	170.9	464.8	93.3
Group VI.....	6.39	12.0	26.5	90.7	105.5	25.6
Total, groups I-VI.....	8.20	32.5	52.3	201.1	441.6	91.9
West South Central:						
Group I.....	8.76	25.8	63.4	194.9	541.2	105.8
Group II.....	5.15	23.5	42.0	245.9	770.6	120.2
Group III.....	5.71	52.6	48.7	138.2	537.2	99.3
Group IV.....	4.32	15.4	35.6	155.9	662.2	76.0
Group V.....	3.76	10.4	21.7	129.1	426.1	50.8
Group VI.....	7.73	13.9	33.6	119.9	245.4	36.5
Total, groups I-VI.....	6.62	25.5	47.1	173.4	540.5	90.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4.—*Number of offenses known to the police per 100,000 inhabitants, January to June, inclusive, 1943, by geographic divisions and population groups—Con.*

	Murder, non- lignent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary— breaking or entering	Lar- ceny— theft	Auto theft
Mountain:						
Group I.....	2.79	47.8	7.8	313.9	632.4	107.9
Group II.....	1.33	18.0	22.0	314.8	651.6	146.1
Group III.....	4.25	69.7	57.0	279.0	919.4	163.3
Group IV.....	1.22	34.6	9.8	183.0	967.9	190.7
Group V.....	0.89	9.8	8.0	133.8	738.0	81.0
Group VI.....	2.92	28.8	19.7	163.3	416.0	84.2
Total, groups I-VI.....	2.08	31.8	15.9	223.6	702.9	119.7
Pacific:						
Group I.....	2.38	69.5	32.7	260.2	661.2	277.8
Group II.....	1.36	34.3	21.8	244.5	721.2	225.7
Group III.....	1.64	28.1	13.5	213.6	833.3	141.2
Group IV.....	1.27	19.4	12.7	217.3	761.0	155.2
Group V.....	0.52	23.4	15.2	200.9	1,001.8	222.3
Group VI.....	1.16	17.5	16.4	172.6	700.1	164.2
Total, groups I-VI.....	1.82	47.9	24.8	236.2	727.8	232.8

¹ The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 4 cities.

² The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 495 cities.

³ Includes the District of Columbia.

Offenses in Individual Cities With More Than 100,000 Inhabitants.

The number of offenses reported as having been committed during the period of January-June 1943 is shown in table 5. The compilation includes the reports received from police departments in cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants. Police administrators and other interested individuals will probably find it desirable to compare the crime rates of their cities with the average rates shown in tables 1 and 4 of this publication. Similarly, they will doubtless desire to make comparisons with the figures for their communities for prior periods, in order to determine whether there has been an increase or a decrease in the amount of crime committed.

Caution should be exercised in comparing crime data for individual cities, because differences in the figures may be due to a variety of factors. The amount of crime committed in a community is not solely chargeable to the police but is rather a charge against the entire community. The following is a list of some of the factors which might affect the amount of crime in a community:

- Population of the city and metropolitan area adjacent thereto.
- The composition of the population with reference particularly to age, sex, and race.
- The economic status and activities of the population.
- Climate.
- Educational, recreational, and religious facilities.
- The number of police employees per unit of population.
- The standards governing appointments to the police force.
- The policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts.
- The attitude of the public toward law-enforcement problems.
- The degree of efficiency of the local law-enforcement agency.

It should be remembered that the war has brought about marked changes in some of the foregoing factors in many communities.

In comparing crime rates, it is generally more important to determine whether the figures for a given community show increases or decreases in the amount of crime committed than to ascertain whether the figures are above or below those of some other community.

TABLE 5.—Number of offenses known to the police, January to June, inclusive, 1943, cities over 100,000 in population

City	Murder, nonnegligent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary —breaking or entering	Larceny—thrift		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Akron, Ohio.....	5	101	45	461	182	845	210
Albany, N. Y.....	5	5	17	82	23	135	66
Atlanta, Ga.....	28	137	128	737	285	1,306	344
Baltimore, Md.....	53	281	570	1,119	470	2,089	1,003
Birmingham, Ala.....	26	88	138	625	220	826	149
Boston, Mass.....	3	106	63	370	247	717	1,228
Bridgeport, Conn.....	2	3	1	228	156	621	155
Buffalo, N. Y.....	10	20	91	194	112	610	342
Cambridge, Mass.....	1	11	10	190	25	230	83
Camden, N. J.....	1	36	43	176	71	236	92
Canton, Ohio.....	2	43	39	178	79	347	102
Charlotte, N. C.....	6	28	153	236	124	645	75
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	15	39	47	374	77	620	138
Chicago, Ill.....	78	2,023	787	4,823	1,892	4,346	1,197
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	22	200	90	930	344	1,782	292
Cleveland, Ohio.....	24	346	51	733	160	2,965	273
Columbus, Ohio.....	2	128	51	815	270	941	270
Dallas, Tex.....	35	73	200	928	146	2,448	301
Dayton, Ohio.....	11	66	56	363	81	1,273	422
Denver, Colo.....	9	154	25	1,012	235	1,804	349
Des Moines, Iowa.....	2	11	18	154	35	482	168
Detroit, Mich.....	53	1,017	1,116	3,209	800	6,920	1,653
Duluth, Minn.....	1	5	1	104	51	477	89
Elizabeth, N. J.....	1	6	10	123	45	211	37
Erie, Pa.....	1	10	10	110	26	279	104
Fall River, Mass.....	1	11	1	232	28	230	65
Flint, Mich.....	2	27	57	320	138	855	107
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	1	11	5	157	38	627	170
Fort Worth, Tex.....	14	27	81	418	80	1,172	180
Gary, Ind.....	3	94	106	307	101	447	115
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	1	2	2	297	44	1,017	144
Hartford, Conn.....	1	36	49	716	155	1,085	187
Honolulu, Hawaii.....	9	2	19	441	146	659	51
Houston, Tex.....	29	132	94	1,206	263	2,654	353
Indianapolis, Ind.....	6	120	108	953	271	1,747	608
Jacksonville, Fla.....	12	76	108	546	307	1,088	198
Jersey City, N. J.....	8	54	16	201	50	288	68
Kansas City, Kans.....	15	82	17	248	141	874	127
Kansas City, Mo.....	7	18	82	148	100	463	228
Knoxville, Tenn.....	3	76	31	485	(1)	1,032	406
Long Beach, Calif.....	38	1,070	388	3,466	2,424	7,552	4,127
Los Angeles, Calif.....	23	240	220	848	709	1,150	467
Louisville, Ky.....	2	2	3	135	33	137	59
Lowell, Mass.....	28	95	111	492	185	895	177
Memphis, Tenn.....	12	60	139	541	167	811	192
Miami, Fla.....	2	33	26	431	156	1,709	303
Milwaukee, Wis.....	5	13	8	379	254	1,047	289
Minneapolis, Minn.....	12	58	112	470	131	785	217
Nashville, Tenn.....	10	122	189	639	266	850	549
Newark, N. J.....	13	6	6	255	60	366	67
New Bedford, Mass.....	8	6	6	211	72	467	104
New Haven, Conn.....	40	60	210	221	227	806	655
New Orleans, La.....	102	555	1,247	2,392	(1)	5,132	2,678
New York, N. Y.....	17	140	111	748	283	969	460
Norfolk, Va.....							

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5.—Number of offenses known to the police, January to June, inclusive, 1943, cities over 100,000 in population—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary- breaking or entering	Larceny— <i>theft</i>		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Oakland, Calif.	8	288	141	992	175	2,293	993
Oklahoma City, Okla.	4	30	72	413	111	1,651	225
Omaha, Nebr.	6	19	42	247	65	416	228
Paterson, N. J.	2	6	69	167	31	98	125
Peoria, Ill.	2	11	12	110	30	294	65
Philadelphia, Pa.	50	393	339	1,682	374	947	872
Pittsburgh, Pa.	23	275	102	1,130	183	606	645
Portland, Oreg.	9	197	75	1,132	527	2,003	680
Providence, R. I.	1	5	11	326	99	317	211
Reading, Pa.		15	4	104	40	261	65
Richmond, Va.	22	97	150	443	253	1,532	266
Rochester, N. Y.	1	7	18	273	70	686	176
Sacramento, Calif.	3	81	41	368	121	1,164	204
St. Louis, Mo.	32	196	403	1,534	(1)	3,046	375
St. Paul, Minn.	1	29	28	350	68	877	91
Salt Lake City, Utah	2	27	33	472	107	870	219
San Antonio, Tex.	21	104	411	428	121	1,029	202
San Diego, Calif.	3	42	34	375	288	1,042	692
San Francisco, Calif.	12	486	375	1,498	470	2,923	1,927
Scranton, Pa.		4	12	127	29	134	43
Seattle, Wash.	7	125	38	1,015	372	1,855	1,026
Somerville, Mass.		8	1	161	15	135	54
South Bend, Ind.		11	18	209	83	580	100
Spokane, Wash.	1	16	29	229	61	725	105
Springfield, Mass.	1	4	12	134	64	313	94
Syracuse, N. Y.		11	1	200	60	599	226
Tacoma, Wash.	1	27	19	267	79	593	184
Tampa, Fla.	10	34	45	247	125	730	169
Toledo, Ohio	6	93	57	597	155	1,323	346
Trenton, N. J.	1	41	48	209	55	325	66
Tulsa, Okla.	9	66	67	458	130	896	225
Utica, N. Y.	1	4	4	55	26	266	36
Washington, D. C.	42	225	201	1,008	656	2,926	683
Wichita, Kans.	1	7	15	161	36	473	109
Wilmington, Del.		83	12	238	123	638	134
Worcester, Mass.	1	46	26	385	133	363	152
Yonkers, N. Y.	2	6	18	115	37	191	34
Youngstown, Ohio	4	99	46	293	29	385	181

¹ Larcenies not separately reported. Figure listed includes both major and minor larcenies.² Figures include offenses committed by juveniles; this is in accord with the uniform reporting procedure followed by other cities.**Supplement to Return A Data.**

An analysis of supplementary monthly crime reports forwarded to the F B I indicates that the rape increase this year is largely attributable to an increase in forcible rapes. The Supplement to Return A reports received from 60 cities over 100,000 in reporting an 8.6 percent increase in rape show an increase in statutory offenses (no force used—victim under age of consent) of only 1.3 percent and a 14.4 percent increase in forcible rapes.

These cities reported a 13.1 percent increase in highway robbery and a 15.2 percent increase in robberies involving chain stores and at

the same time robberies of oil stations declined 76.9 percent (from 225 to 52). This latter trend is doubtless due, at least in part, to the fact that so many gasoline filling stations are now operating only during daylight hours.

Although reflecting a general decrease in burglaries the supplementary reports show a slight rise (+1.3 percent) in burglaries of residences during the daytime, which may be the result in part of increased employment with more homes being left vacant during the day. It is significant to observe that while the 60 reporting cities over 100,000 show a 4.0 percent decrease in the number of burglaries committed, the total loot in such offenses increased 5.8 percent (from \$1,543,947.47 in the first half of 1942 to \$1,634,083.52 during the first half of 1943). The value of the property stolen in the average burglary increased 10.2 percent, from \$52.77 in 1942 to \$58.17 in 1943.

Similarly, despite a 16.9 percent decrease in the number of larcenies committed in these 60 cities, the total value of property stolen in such offenses increased 5.6 percent from \$2,122,925.92 in the first half of 1942 to \$2,231,028.62 in 1943. This means that the average value of property stolen per offense of larceny increased 27.1 percent from \$26.81 to \$34.07.

The decrease in the number of larcenies was attributable entirely to thefts involving property valued at less than \$50.00, while a 6.4 percent increase was recorded for larcenies involving property valued at \$50.00 and over. Pocket-picking and purse-snatching increased 26.2 percent and 19.9 percent, respectively, while pronounced decreases were recorded for several other types of thefts as follows: Thefts of bicycles, —14.0 percent; thefts of automobile accessories, —66.8 percent; and thefts of other types of property from automobiles, —28.4 percent.

The following tabulation shows the number of automobiles stolen and the number recovered during January–June of 1942 and 1943 in the 60 cities included in this study.

January–June	1942	1943
Number of automobiles stolen.....	17,423	17,002
Number of automobiles recovered.....	16,995	16,634
Percent recovered.....	97.5	97.8

The tabulations based on the analysis of the Supplement to Return A reports received from 60 cities over 100,000 during the first 6 months of 1942 and 1943 are presented in tables 6 and 7. The combined population represented is 16,363,434.

TABLE 6.—*Number of known offenses with divisions as to the nature of the criminal act, time and place of commission, and value of property stolen, January to June, inclusive, 1942-43; 60 cities over 100,000 in population; total population, 16,363,434*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Classification	Number of offenses		Percent change
	1942	1943	
Rape:			
Forcible.....	486	556	+14.4
Statutory.....	391	396	+1.3
Total.....	877	952	+8.6
Robbery:			
Highway.....	3,340	3,778	+13.1
Commercial house.....	759	693	-8.7
Oil station.....	225	52	-76.9
Chain store.....	33	38	+15.2
Residence.....	250	241	-3.6
Bank.....	8	4	-50.0
Miscellaneous.....	209	221	+5.7
Total.....	4,824	5,027	+4.2
Burglary—breaking or entering:			
Residence (dwelling):			
Committed during night.....	8,177	7,319	-10.5
Committed during day.....	4,297	4,354	+1.3
Nonresidence (store, office, etc.):			
Committed during night.....	14,983	14,869	-0.8
Committed during day.....	1,799	1,549	-13.9
Total.....	29,256	28,091	-4.0
Larceny—theft (except auto theft) (grouped according to value of article stolen):			
\$50 and over.....	8,560	9,104	+6.4
\$5 to \$50.....	51,025	42,345	-17.0
Under \$5.....	19,232	14,039	-27.0
Total.....	78,817	65,488	-16.9
Larceny—theft (grouped as to type of offense):			
Pocket-picking.....	1,107	1,397	+26.2
Purse-snatching.....	1,710	2,051	+19.9
Shoplifting.....	2,826	2,772	-1.9
Thefts from autos (exclusive of auto accessories).....	12,117	8,681	-28.4
Auto accessories.....	13,872	4,604	-66.8
Bicycles.....	14,480	12,451	-14.0
All others.....	32,705	33,532	+2.5
Total.....	78,817	65,488	-16.9

TABLE 7.—*Value of property stolen, by type of crime, January to June, inclusive, 1942-43; 60 cities over 100,000; total population, 16,363,434*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Classification	Number of offenses			Value of property stolen			Average value per offense		
	1942	1943	Percent change	1942	1943	Percent change	1942	1943	Percent change
Robbery.....	4,824	5,027	+4.2	\$388,095.82	\$377,408.78	-2.8	\$80.45	\$75.08	-6.7
Burglary.....	29,256	28,091	-4.0	1,543,947.47	1,634,083.52	+5.8	52.77	58.17	+10.2
Larceny—theft.....	78,817	65,488	-16.9	2,112,025.92	2,231,028.62	+5.6	26.81	34.07	+27.1
Auto theft.....	17,423	17,002	-2.4	8,118,458.33	7,931,720.84	-2.3	465.96	466.52	+0.1
Total.....	130,320	115,608	-11.3	12,163,427.54	12,174,241.76	+0.1	93.34	105.31	+12.8

POLICE EMPLOYEE DATA

Number of Police Employees, April 30, 1943.

On April 30, 1943, there were 1.77 police employees for each 1,000 inhabitants in cities over 25,000 in the United States as compared with 1.83 on April 30, of a year ago. A reduction of 3.1 percent in the number of police employees since April 30, 1942, was reflected this year in the reports received at the F B I from cities over 25,000.

In many instances, marked increases in population have not been accompanied by proportionate increases in the number of police department employees. For example, a release of the Bureau of the Census relative to estimates of the civilian population by counties on May 1, 1942,¹ showed increases of 10 percent or better in a group of 15 metropolitan counties which included 19 cities with a population in excess of 25,000. While the civilian population of these metropolitan counties increased 18.1 percent from April 1, 1940 to May 1, 1942, the police personnel in the 19 cities over 25,000 in these counties increased only 4.3 percent from 1940 to April 30, 1942, and during the next year (April 30, 1942 to April 30, 1943), decreased 0.6 percent. There are some cities in the country which have shown increases in population during the past 2 years whose police departments have actually shown decreases in personnel.

In addition to shortages in personnel, many departments are operating with a substantial proportion of inexperienced employees. Inquiries of 53 selected cities throughout the United States with population in excess of 25,000 reflected a personnel turn-over from January 1, 1942, through June 30, 1943, ranging from 5.7 percent to 60.0 percent. The median ² turn-over was 22.9 percent.

The following tabulation shows the distribution of the percentage turn-over in the 53 cities:

Percent turn-over	Number of cities
10.0 or less.....	3
10.1 to 20.0.....	19
20.1 to 30.0.....	14
30.1 to 40.0.....	9
40.1 to 50.0.....	4
50.1 to 60.0.....	4

It was observed that the police personnel turn-over problem was found to be acute most frequently in the smaller cities.

¹ U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C., Series P-3, No. 33, dated February 25, 1943.

² The median represents the midpoint in a list of the cities arranged in order according to the percentage turn-over, with half of the cities showing more, and half showing less, than the median.

Table 9 shows the number of police department employees and the number per 1,000 inhabitants, on April 30, 1943, for groups of cities divided according to size and location. Each city in the United States with a population in excess of 25,000 is included in the tabulation, and, as in the past, the survey of the police personnel includes the civilian employees such as clerks, stenographers, and other employees without police powers. As reflected in the tabulation, there is a considerable variation among groups of cities of different size and location with reference to the number of employees per unit of population. In examining the figures it should be remembered that the 1940 decennial census population figures were used in calculating the number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants. The data presented in table 9, and also table 10 with reference to auxiliary police, are supplemented by the figures shown in table 8 which indicate the number of cities used in preparing the averages.

TABLE 8.—Number of cities included in the tabulation of police department employees, Apr. 30, 1943, by geographic divisions and population groups

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

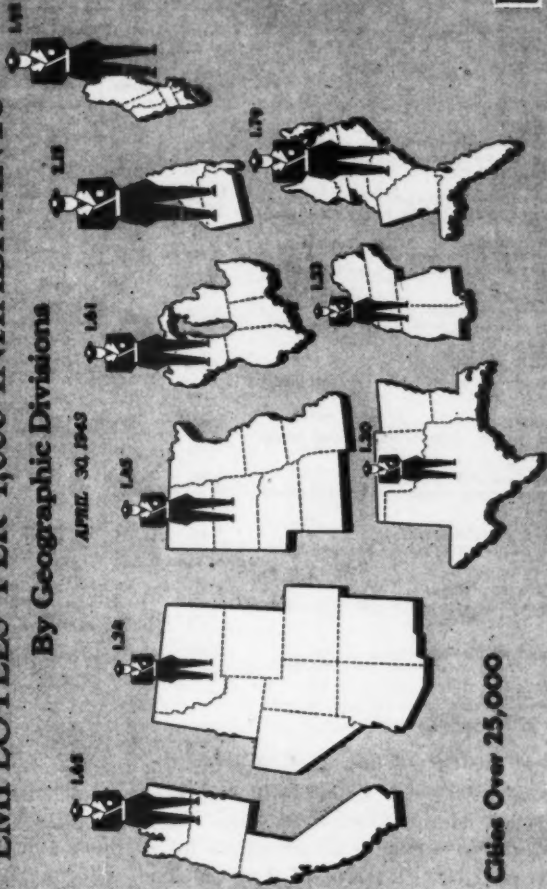
Division	Population				Total
	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	
	Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	
New England: 61 cities; total population, 4,640,655	2	10	13	36	61
Middle Atlantic: 80 cities; total population, 16,093,985	7	11	24	38	80
East North Central: 101 cities; total population, 13,112,140	8	10	23	60	101
West North Central: 29 cities; total population, 3,661,503	4	5	8	12	29
South Atlantic: 1 47 cities; total population, 4,616,676	3	7	17	20	47
East South Central: 20 cities; total population, 1,891,962	3	3	4	10	20
West South Central: 29 cities; total population, 3,037,883	4	3	9	13	29
Mountain: 11 cities; total population, 835,805	1	1	2	7	11
Pacific: 34 cities; total population, 4,858,300	5	5	7	17	34
Total:					
Cities	37	55	107	213	412
Population	30,195,339	7,792,650	7,343,917	7,417,063	52,748,999

1 Includes the District of Columbia.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF POLICE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 INHABITANTS

By Geographic Divisions

APRIL 30, 1945



Cities Over 25,000



FIGURE 3.

TABLE 9.—Police department employees, Apr. 30, 1943, number and rate per 1,000 inhabitants, by geographic divisions and population groups

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Division	Population				Total
	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	
	Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	
New England:					
Number of police employees.....	2,865	2,590	1,565	1,911	8,931
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants.....	2.80	1.91	1.63	1.47	1.92
Middle Atlantic:					
Number of police employees.....	27,696	2,434	2,672	1,830	34,632
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants.....	2.37	1.69	1.63	1.38	2.15
East North Central:					
Number of police employees.....	15,075	1,705	2,032	2,325	21,137
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants.....	1.90	1.15	1.31	1.08	1.61
West North Central:					
Number of police employees.....	3,578	800	550	383	5,311
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants.....	1.79	1.11	1.00	0.97	1.45
South Atlantic: ¹					
Number of police employees.....	4,276	1,542	1,517	924	8,259
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants.....	2.34	1.54	1.38	1.35	1.70
East South Central:					
Number of police employees.....	1,039	494	397	389	2,319
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants.....	1.18	1.21	1.41	1.20	1.23
West South Central:					
Number of police employees.....	1,833	596	752	469	3,650
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants.....	1.28	1.14	1.15	1.09	1.20
Mountain:					
Number of police employees.....	423	174	186	254	1,037
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants.....	1.31	1.16	1.58	1.03	1.24
Pacific:					
Number of police employees.....	5,593	1,090	636	704	8,023
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants.....	1.80	1.55	1.31	1.28	1.65
Total:					
Number of police employees.....	63,378	11,425	10,307	9,189	93,299
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants.....	2.07	1.47	1.40	1.24	1.77

¹ Includes the District of Columbia.**Number of Auxiliary Police, April 30, 1943.**

For every 100 police department employees listed on the April 30 survey report of this year, there were 203 auxiliary police reported. This latter figure includes all volunteers for auxiliary police work who were accepted for service as of April 30, and who may be called to assist the police during an air raid or other emergency condition arising as a result of the war. Average figures showing the number of auxiliary police per 1,000 inhabitants are presented in table 10 with the data subdivided for the cities grouped according to size and location.

TABLE 10.—*Auxiliary police, April 30, 1943, number and rate per 1,000 inhabitants, by geographic divisions and population groups*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Division	Population				Total
	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	
	Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	
New England:					
Number of auxiliary police.....	3,979	7,348	4,466	5,639	22,432
Average number of auxiliary police per 1,000 inhabitants.....	3.88	5.41	4.65	5.11	4.83
Middle Atlantic:					
Number of auxiliary police.....	21,684	5,782	6,029	16,068	48,563
Average number of auxiliary police per 1,000 inhabitants.....	1.77	4.71	3.68	5.22	2.50
East North Central:					
Number of auxiliary police.....	20,462	11,014	4,512	17,889	53,877
Average number of auxiliary police per 1,000 inhabitants.....	2.68	7.42	2.91	3.70	3.35
West North Central:					
Number of auxiliary police.....	2,879	2,884	1,427	1,040	8,230
Average number of auxiliary police per 1,000 inhabitants.....	1.44	4.00	2.60	2.63	2.25
South Atlantic: ¹					
Number of auxiliary police.....	5,221	5,394	5,220	3,320	19,155
Average number of auxiliary police per 1,000 inhabitants.....	2.86	5.37	4.73	4.85	4.15
East South Central:					
Number of auxiliary police.....	6,080	1,170	3,146	1,288	11,684
Average number of auxiliary police per 1,000 inhabitants.....	6.91	2.87	11.20	3.97	6.18
West South Central:					
Number of auxiliary police.....	4,506	750	1,613	1,480	8,349
Average number of auxiliary police per 1,000 inhabitants.....	3.16	1.43	1.21	1.47	2.28
Mountain:					
Number of auxiliary police.....	550	1,500	138	800	2,988
Average number of auxiliary police per 1,000 inhabitants.....	1.71	10.00	1.17	3.25	3.57
Pacific:					
Number of auxiliary police.....	22,379	5,996	2,324	2,907	33,606
Average number of auxiliary police per 1,000 inhabitants.....	7.19	8.51	4.77	5.27	6.92
Total:					
Number of auxiliary police.....	86,740	42,838	27,875	31,061	188,514
Average number of auxiliary police per 1,000 inhabitants.....	2.87	5.50	3.87	4.29	3.60

¹ Data for the Middle Atlantic Geographic Division are based on reports as follows: Group IV, 37 cities; groups I-IV, 79 cities, total population, 16,048,579.² Data for the East North Central Geographic Division are based on reports as follows: Group IV, 59 cities; groups I-IV, 100 cities, total population, 13,085,373.³ Data for the West South Central Geographic Division are based on reports as follows: Group III, 7 cities; group IV, 10 cities; groups I-IV, 24 cities, total population 2,786,058.⁴ Data for total—all Geographic Divisions—are based on reports as follows: Group III, 105 cities, total population, 7,195,016; group IV, 208 cities, total population, 7,242,296; groups I-IV, 405 cities, total population, 52,425,301.**Police Employees in Individual Cities.**

During 1941 the police employee survey dealt with the average number of employees in police departments during the calendar year 1940. The surveys conducted in 1942 and in 1943 provided for the collection of police personnel figures as of April 30 of those years. In each instance the figures included not only police officers but also civilian employees, such as clerical employees and stenographers without police powers. In view of recent marked changes in the population of many cities, table 11 consists of comparative data for

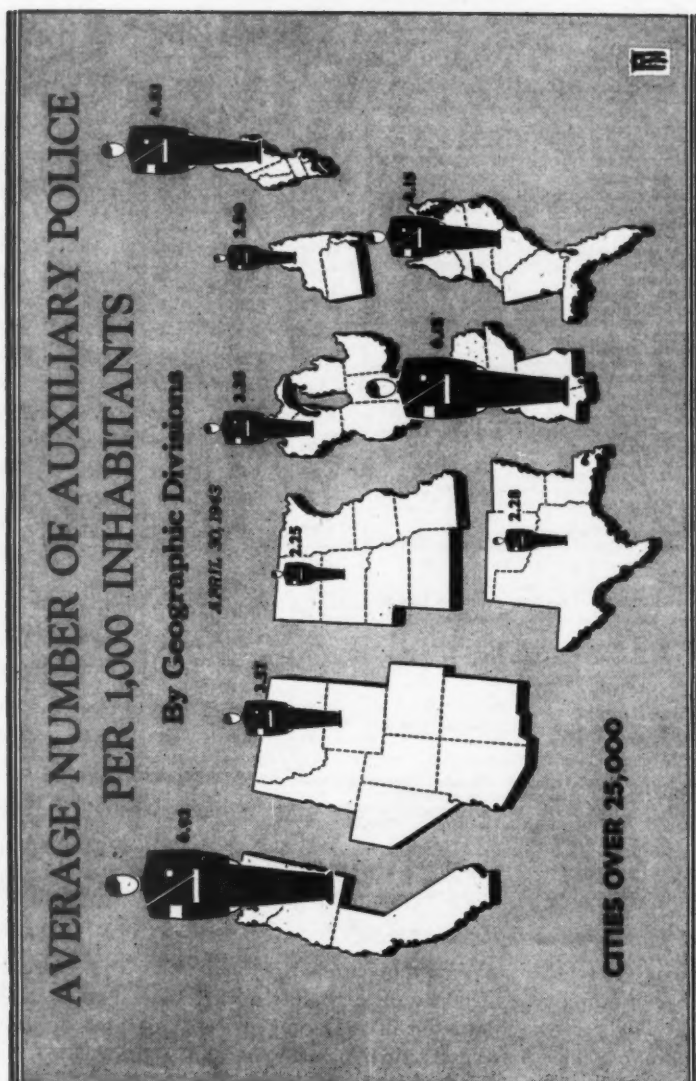


FIGURE 4.

3 years, showing the total police employees for each city over 25,000 as of 1940 (average for the year), the number on April 30, 1942, and the number on April 30, 1943. The number of auxiliary police as of April of this year is also included. The cities are divided into groups according to size and then listed alphabetically, first by State and then by name of city.

In examining the figures with reference to police personnel in individual cities as presented in table 11, the comments concerning population changes and turnover in personnel immediately preceding table 9 should be borne in mind. For a list of other factors to be considered, reference should be made to the data preceding table 5.

TABLE 11.—Police-department employees—including civilians. Average number for calendar year 1940; number as of Apr. 30, 1942; and number of police employees and auxiliary police as of Apr. 30, 1943; cities over 25,000 in population

[Based on 1940 decennial census]

CITIES WITH OVER 250,000 INHABITANTS

City	Number of police department employees				City	Number of police department employees			
	Average 1940	Apr. 30, 1942	Apr. 30, 1943	Number of auxiliary police Apr. 30, 1943		Average 1940	Apr. 30, 1942	Apr. 30, 1943	Number of auxiliary police Apr. 30, 1943
Birmingham, Ala.	270	296	277	5,280	Newark, N. J.	1,255	1,228	1,177	800
Los Angeles, Calif.	2,772	3,172	2,688	14,084	Buffalo, N. Y.	1,267	1,279	1,320	418
Oakland, Calif.	421	436	439	2,360	New York, N. Y.	19,287	18,752	17,818	5,189
San Francisco, Calif.	1,340	1,378	1,345	1,935	Rochester, N. Y.	485	501	515	552
Denver, Colo.	412	447	423	550	Cincinnati, Ohio.	732	720	702	396
Washington, D. C.	1,520	1,703	1,800	2,861	Cleveland, Ohio.	1,592	1,554	1,603	1,204
Atlanta, Ga.	461	459	458	650	Columbus, Ohio.	324	358	361	2,400
Chicago, Ill.	6,629	6,661	6,534	12,290	Toledo, Ohio.	412	413	366	650
Indianapolis, Ind.	580	579	559	389	Portland, Ore.	477	505	539	3,500
Louisville, Ky.	436	480	457	800	Philadelphia, Pa.	4,650	4,848	4,766	12,000
New Orleans, La.	849	853	851	4,200	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,063	1,065	1,172	1,500
Baltimore, Md.	1,935	1,925	2,018	1,710	Providence, R. I.	541	540	513	801
Boston, Mass.	2,392	2,341	2,352	3,178	Memphis, Tenn.	330	308	305	—
Detroit, Mich.	3,953	3,818	3,680	905	Dallas, Tex.	307	321	307	—
Minneapolis, Minn.	509	506	506	590	Houston, Tex.	417	384	399	306
St. Paul, Minn.	345	356	305	543	San Antonio, Tex.	301	274	276	—
Kansas City, Mo.	685	662	620	690	Seattle, Wash.	524	628	582	800
St. Louis, Mo.	2,300	2,279	2,147	1,036	Milwaukee, Wis.	1,221	1,268	1,270	2,318
Jersey City, N. J.	1,014	977	928	225					

CITIES WITH 100,000 TO 250,000 INHABITANTS

Long Beach, Calif.	259	300	286	1,316	Springfield, Mass.	304	302	303	450
Sacramento, Calif.	147	150	151	160	Worcester, Mass.	368	362	372	4,000
San Diego, Calif.	240	349	373	1,856	Flint, Mich.	195	194	212	250
Bridgeport, Conn.	264	261	266	140	Grand Rapids, Mich.	205	214	193	5,300
Hartford, Conn.	343	441	324	180	Duluth, Minn.	136	137	130	256
New Haven, Conn.	344	340	351	240	Omaha, Neb.	293	285	254	400
Wilmington, Del.	178	214	219	813	Camden, N. J.	204	208	215	374
Jacksonville, Fla.	234	262	265	3,000	Elizabeth, N. J.	219	213	220	185
Miami, Fla.	302	284	278	46	Paterson, N. J.	259	238	255	153
Tampa, Fla.	98	106	102	300	Trenton, N. J.	246	245	238	450
Peoria, Ill.	134	129	122	185	Albany, N. Y.	373	373	351	2,850
Fort Wayne, Ind.	123	128	127	532	Syracuse, N. Y.	300	313	289	1,131
Gary, Ind.	159	160	160	225	Utica, N. Y.	165	158	161	400
South Bend, Ind.	106	121	99	800	Yonkers, N. Y.	287	278	264	964
Des Moines, Iowa	155	157	156	700	Charlotte, N. C.	108	115	116	440
Kansas City, Kans.	88	105	104	355	Akron, Ohio.	269	268	262	2,400
Wichita, Kans.	119	151	156	1,173	Canton, Ohio.	124	138	144	800
Cambridge, Mass.	237	230	224	500	Dayton, Ohio.	207	202	209	382
Fall River, Mass.	217	211	212	900	Youngstown, Ohio.	166	166	177	340
Lowell, Mass.	183	179	187	348	Oklahoma City, Okla.	254	260	201	250
New Bedford, Mass.	215	194	211	250	Tulsa, Okla.	172	174	165	500
Somerville, Mass.	148	150	138	340	Erie, Pa.	135	138	129	75

TABLE 11.—Police-department employees—including civilians. Average number for calendar year 1940; number as of Apr. 30, 1942; and number of police employees and auxiliary police as of Apr. 30, 1943; cities over 25,000 in population—Con.

CITIES WITH 100,000 TO 250,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Number of police department employees			Number of auxiliary police	City	Number of police department employees			Number of auxiliary police
	Average 1940	Apr. 30, 1942	Apr. 30, 1943			Average 1940	Apr. 30, 1942	Apr. 30, 1943	
Reading, Pa.	155	152	146		Salt Lake City, Utah	165	164	174	1,500
Scranton, Pa.	182	177	166	200	Norfolk, Va.	244	242	213	470
Chatanooga, Tenn.	120	118	121	940	Richmond, Va.	288	348	349	325
Knoxville, Tenn.	170	157	145	160	Spokane, Wash.	142	149	149	2,013
Nashville, Tenn.	211	220	228	70	Tacoma, Wash.	104	143	131	631
Fort Worth, Tex.	233	234	230						

CITIES WITH 50,000 TO 100,000 INHABITANTS

Mobile, Ala.	121	122	123	2,000	Springfield, Mo.	59	64	56	70
Montgomery, Ala.	115	152	133	950	Lincoln, Nebr.	86	83	82	60
Phoenix, Ariz.	91	113	137	73	Manchester, N. H.	108	109	99	154
Little Rock, Ark.	95	105	87	(1)	Atlantic City, N. J.	194	224	207	550
Berkeley, Calif.	84	94	108	281	Bayonne, N. J.	(2)	(2)	207	267
Fresno, Calif.	100	80	76	120	East Orange, N. J.	(10)	109	109	150
Glendale, Calif.	94	111	110	818	Hoboken, N. J.	164	157	150	
Pasadena, Calif.	106	112	100	373	Irrington, N. J.	86	84	85	152
San Jose, Calif.	54	66	67	292	Passaic, N. J.	121	120	123	314
Santa Monica, Calif.	80	92	99	210	Union City, N. J.	120	118	118	42
Stockton, Calif.	63	69	76	230	Binghamton, N. Y.	115	121	106	135
Pueblo, Colo.	47	49	49	65	Mount Vernon, N. Y.	132	126	114	214
New Britain, Conn.	90	109	139	200	New Rochelle, N. Y.	145	139	124	171
Waterbury, Conn.	224	232	207	157	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	127	124	124	125
St. Petersburg, Fla.	67	88	74	125	Schenectady, N. Y.	164	163	173	375
Augusta, Ga.	106	126	120	250	Troy, N. Y.	163	150	150	290
Columbus, Ga.	77	86	86	115	Asheville, N. C.	65	66	58	150
Macon, Ga.	77	73	72	475	Durham, N. C.	89	81	88	208
Savannah, Ga.	151	153	144	700	Greensboro, N. C.	77	98	92	123
Cicero, Ill.	98	93	106	260	Winston-Salem, N. C.	111	110	100	180
Decatur, Ill.	55	62	63	307	Cleveland Heights, Ohio.	61	73	61	199
East St. Louis, Ill.	70	72	79	125	Hamilton, Ohio.	53	53	53	203
Evanston, Ill.	98	106	88	238	Lakewood, Ohio.	68	70	74	83
Oak Park, Ill.	70	72	72	100	Springfield, Ohio.	58	61	57	233
Rockford, Ill.	93	91	89	260	Allentown, Pa.	104	101	93	186
Springfield, Ill.	103	110	119	44	Altoona, Pa.	69	68	66	931
East Chicago, Ind.	80	86	83	300	Bethlehem, Pa.	59	55	52	450
Evansville, Ind.	148	148	149	254	Chester, Pa.	58	74	75	185
Hammond, Ind.	97	105	106	151	Harrisburg, Pa.	137	146	137	270
Terre Haute, Ind.	78	76	78	240	Johnstown, Pa.	60	64	61	230
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	60	67	57	200	Lancaster, Pa.	63	62	62	150
Davenport, Iowa	68	68	70	54	McKeesport, Pa.	71	81	74	150
Sioux City, Iowa	89	90	85	180	Upper Darby Twp., Pa.	96	100	107	70
Waterloo, Iowa	46	50	48		Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	107	105	99	72
Topeka, Kans.	74	66	67	307	York, Pa.	55	60	56	550
Covington, Ky.	66	66	65	131	Pawtucket, R. I.	134	128	105	240
Shreveport, La.	119	115	127	235	Charleston, S. C.	139	152	137	275
Portland, Maine.	127	114	115	532	Columbia, S. C.	88	118	130	300
Brockton, Mass.	98	98	90	502	Amarillo, Tex.	45	46	62	
Holyoke, Mass.	96	95	97	300	Austin, Tex.	83	116	122	
Lawrence, Mass.	129	129	128	205	Beaumont, Tex.	58	61	63	150
Lynn, Mass.	165	173	145	450	Corpus Christi, Tex.	60	86	79	151
Malden, Mass.	93	100	85	385	El Paso, Tex.	97	97	89	
Medford, Mass.	90	90	83	350	Galveston, Tex.	75	98	69	(3)
Newton, Mass.	152	159	137	500	Waco, Tex.	56	55	54	77
Quincy, Mass.	128	134	135	491	Arlington, Va.	38	43	46	85
Dearborn, Mich.	150	150	151	161	Portsmouth, Va.	44	49	59	175
Highland Park, Mich.	105	104	102	27	Roanoke, Va.	92	99	83	476
Kalamazoo, Mich.	75	80	85	175	Charleston, W. Va.	81	73	78	361
Lansing, Mich.	89	91	94	135	Huntington, W. Va.	78	85	79	219
Pontiac, Mich.	69	74	73	454	Wheeling, W. Va.	71	76	71	1,003
Saginaw, Mich.	98	109	94	320	Madison, Wis.	80	83	85	119
Jackson, Miss.	75	84	76	65	Racine, Wis.	68	70	71	124
St. Joseph, Mo.	101	98	85	556					

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 11.—Police-department employees—including civilians. Average number for calendar year 1940; number as of Apr. 30, 1942; and number of police employees and auxiliary police as of Apr. 30, 1943; cities over 25,000 in population—Con.

CITIES WITH 25,000 TO 50,000 INHABITANTS

City	Number of police department employees			Number of auxiliary police	City	Number of police department employees			Number of auxiliary police
	Average 1940	Apr. 30, 1942	Apr. 30, 1943			Average 1940	Apr. 30, 1942	Apr. 30, 1943	
Anniston, Ala.	30	35	31	162	Alexandria, La.	45	52	51	(¹)
Gadsden, Ala.	37	30	37	400	Baton Rouge, La.	42	56	45	150
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	27	25	24	65	Monroe, La.	40	36	36	121
Tucson, Ariz.	44	43	48	250	Bangor, Maine.	45	44	42	143
Fort Smith, Ark.	23	25	27	(¹)	Lewiston, Maine.	56	51	45	133
Alameda, Calif.	38	47	44	435	Cumberland, Md.	49	49	44	225
Alhambra, Calif.	38	43	40	225	Hagerstown, Md.	38	37	39	150
Bakersfield, Calif.	56	53	50	115	Arlington, Mass.	55	58	59	350
Belvedere Twp., Calif.	41	33	33	292	Belmont, Mass.	38	39	39	210
Beverly Hills, Calif.	63	66	56	75	Beverly, Mass.	46	47	46	156
Burbank, Calif.	48	77	74	85	Brookline, Mass.	126	118	115	256
Huntington Park, Calif.	33	41	35	102	Chelsea, Mass.	70	70	68	63
Inglewood, Calif.	31	31	27	120	Chicopee, Mass.	57	60	61	225
Riverside, Calif.	39	48	45	77	Everett, Mass.	81	84	82	274
San Bernardino, Calif.	44	57	52	150	Fitchburg, Mass.	50	51	44	100
Santa Ana, Calif.	45	46	55	150	Haverhill, Mass.	64	63	64	100
Santa Barbara, Calif.	45	44	44	160	Melrose, Mass.	34	34	33	300
South Gate, Calif.	20	30	23	141	Pittsfield, Mass.	53	57	58	200
Colorado Springs, Colo.	36	42	41	200	Revere, Mass.	52	55	56	293
Bristol, Conn.	28	30	42	26	Salem, Mass.	78	70	60	317
Meriden, Conn.	52	50	57	100	Taunton, Mass.	53	56	53	160
Middletown, Conn.	34	30	27	76	Waltham, Mass.	60	54	50	180
New London, Conn.	57	58	61	148	Watertown, Mass.	56	55	55	165
Norwalk, Conn.	51	60	56	250	Ann Arbor, Mich.	37	38	36	96
Stamford, Conn.	95	100	107	280	Battle Creek, Mich.	52	63	57	282
Torrington, Conn.	32	32	34	81	Bay City, Mich.	78	89	76	200
West Hartford, Conn.	49	54	55	120	Hamtramck, Mich.	90	93	103	51
West Haven, Conn.	28	32	33	123	Jackson, Mich.	60	60	61	210
Miami Beach, Fla.	82	75	46	21	Muskegon, Mich.	51	49	45	70
Orlando, Fla.	44	51	57	81	Port Huron, Mich.	41	42	43	100
Pensacola, Fla.	52	51	48	80	Royal Oak, Mich.	24	26	28	89
West Palm Beach, Fla.	37	39	33	58	Wyandotte, Mich.	43	51	51	79
Rome, Ga.	35	32	34	35	Rochester, Minn.	26	25	25	60
Boise, Idaho.	31	35	35	75	Meridian, Miss.	35	40	42	55
Alton, Ill.	31	22	24	87	Joplin, Mo.	39	36	31	150
Aurora, Ill.	42	42	45	42	University City, Mo.	37	38	38	97
Belleville, Ill.	22	18	19	68	Butte, Mont.	29	28	31	125
Berwyn, Ill.	37	37	31	156	Great Falls, Mont.	31	30	30	—
Bloomington, Ill.	37	31	31	311	Concord, N. H.	30	32	33	100
Danville, Ill.	31	25	25	100	Nashua, N. H.	43	43	41	55
Elgin, Ill.	41	40	38	140	Belleville, N. J.	39	43	39	150
Galesburg, Ill.	33	31	32	80	Bloomfield, N. J.	67	59	61	125
Joliet, Ill.	53	53	55	90	Clifton, N. J.	51	49	48	180
Maywood, Ill.	19	19	19	176	Garfield, N. J.	32	37	33	150
Moline, Ill.	26	24	26	44	Hackensack, N. J.	46	53	46	260
Quincy, Ill.	31	24	31	114	Kearny, N. J.	78	84	80	300
Rock Island, Ill.	33	27	30	125	Montclair, N. J.	77	74	70	200
Waukegan, Ill.	25	25	23	108	New Brunswick, N. J.	47	52	48	150
Anderson, Ind.	49	60	49	360	North Bergen, N. J.	67	71	69	188
Elkhart, Ind.	43	46	45	150	Orange, N. J.	60	65	58	366
Kokomo, Ind.	42	42	42	135	Perth Amboy, N. J.	67	66	58	175
Lafayette, Ind.	40	41	43	75	Plainfield, N. J.	62	61	55	107
Marion, Ind.	29	31	35	(¹)	Tenack, N. J.	41	40	31	334
Michigan City, Ind.	38	34	36	110	West New York, N. J.	88	84	81	137
Mishawaka, Ind.	29	30	33	144	West Orange, N. J.	44	46	43	283
Muncie, Ind.	53	54	54	200	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	37	41	41	300
New Albany, Ind.	19	22	19	60	Amsterdam, N. Y.	34	36	34	200
Richmond, Ind.	34	35	31	150	Auburn, N. Y.	46	47	47	346
Burlington, Iowa	25	32	34	80	Elmira, N. Y.	78	78	71	(¹)
Clinton, Iowa	20	21	22	100	Jamestown, N. Y.	56	61	57	100
Council Bluffs, Iowa	31	30	30	35	Kingston, N. Y.	39	41	38	50
Dubuque, Iowa	40	38	37	156	Newburgh, N. Y.	51	48	48	157
Mason City, Iowa	25	25	22	58	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	64	59	61	450
Ottumwa, Iowa	23	25	23	178	Rome, N. Y.	30	35	34	100
Hutchinson, Kans.	30	28	28	86	Watertown, N. Y.	38	42	38	67
Ashland, Ky.	25	26	27	125	White Plains, N. Y.	105	102	95	121
Lexington, Ky.	80	80	80	115	High Point, N. C.	41	47	33	200
Newport, Ky.	49	49	50	42	Raleigh, N. C.	59	64	62	200
Owensboro, Ky.	36	36	38	44					
Paducah, Ky.	36	38	38	80					

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 11.—Police-department employees—including civilians. Average number for calendar year 1940; number as of Apr. 30, 1942; and number of police employees and auxiliary police as of Apr. 30, 1943; cities over 25,000 in population—Con.

CITIES WITH 25,000 TO 50,000 INHABITANTS—Continued

City	Number of police department employees			Number of auxiliary police Apr. 30, 1943	City	Number of police department employees			Number of auxiliary police Apr. 30, 1943
	Average 1940	Apr. 30, 1942	Apr. 30, 1943			Average 1940	Apr. 30, 1942	Apr. 30, 1943	
Rocky Mount, N. C.	31	33	33	66	Woonsocket, R. I.	75	79	82	167
Wilmington, N. C.	46	56	54	151	Greenville, S. C.	59	59	60	675
Fargo, N. Dak.	42	38	38	10	Spartanburg, S. C.	54	51	54	280
East Cleveland, Ohio	48	48	38	183	Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	49	52	54	40
Elyria, Ohio	27	27	25	89	Johnson City, Tenn.	21	21	22	200
Lima, Ohio	32	37	38	138	Abilene, Tex.	31	41	36	—
Lorain, Ohio	36	45	41	285	Laredo, Tex.	31	36	33	(1)
Mansfield, Ohio	29	35	33	108	Lubbock, Tex.	31	32	36	65
Marion, Ohio	17	21	24	202	Port Arthur, Tex.	25	26	27	39
Massillon, Ohio	19	21	22	189	San Angelo, Tex.	26	30	32	—
Middletown, Ohio	34	33	33	90	Tyler, Tex.	29	30	28	—
Newark, Ohio	27	27	27	100	Wichita Falls, Tex.	54	74	60	80
Norwood, Ohio	32	34	35	125	Ogden, Utah	39	47	43	150
Portsmouth, Ohio	38	40	38	37	Burlington, Vt.	34	33	33	150
Steubenville, Ohio	37	37	37	464	Alexandria, Va.	45	53	52	200
Warren, Ohio	32	44	42	235	Danville, Va.	43	52	49	200
Zanesville, Ohio	24	26	24	250	Lynchburg, Va.	53	52	51	218
Enid, Okla.	20	24	21	25	Newport News, Va.	47	70	71	300
Muskogee, Okla.	32	39	37	—	Petersburg, Va.	46	47	48	35
Salem, Oreg.	30	34	33	100	Bellingham, Wash.	30	31	30	400
Aliquippa, Pa.	23	21	20	120	Everett, Wash.	35	35	34	250
Easton, Pa.	38	39	39	114	Yakima, Wash.	30	34	29	30
Haverford Twp., Pa.	38	40	37	75	Clarksburg, W. Va.	22	(1)	25	75
Hazleton, Pa.	27	26	29	140	Parkersburg, W. Va.	17	24	21	100
Lebanon, Pa.	27	27	28	240	Appleton, Wis.	28	26	28	100
Lower Merion Twp., Pa.	101	115	109	215	Beloit, Wis.	29	33	28	130
New Castle, Pa.	49	48	50	75	Eau Claire, Wis.	27	28	27	83
Norristown, Pa.	36	34	33	155	Fond du Lac, Wis.	32	31	30	67
Sharon, Pa.	23	23	23	149	Green Bay, Wis.	55	55	55	50
Washington, Pa.	23	20	20	265	Kenosha, Wis.	68	66	64	59
Wilkesburg, Pa.	29	28	29	59	La Crosse, Wis.	48	50	52	120
Williamsport, Pa.	34	38	40	95	Oshkosh, Wis.	49	49	47	100
Central Falls, R. I.	36	36	29	195	Sheboygan, Wis.	45	44	43	85
Cranston, R. I.	49	50	53	225	Superior, Wis.	53	50	51	120
East Providence, R. I.	37	36	40	483	Wausau, Wis.	36	36	34	27
Newport, R. I.	64	66	63	158	Wauwatosa, Wis.	40	41	39	109
Warwick, R. I.	47	39	35	275	West Allis, Wis.	46	49	49	142

¹ Number of auxiliary police not available.

² No report received.

ANNUAL REPORTS, 1942

Offenses Cleared by Arrest, 1942.

Generally, the more serious offenses are most frequently followed by the arrest of the offender, according to the annual crime reports received at the FBI for the calendar year 1942. Of the crimes committed against persons, 81.7 percent were cleared last year, while arrests were made in 26.5 percent of the offenses against property. Murders ranked first with 90.6 percent cleared, followed by negligent manslaughter with a percentage cleared of 86.1. Of the rape cases reported, 81.2 percent were cleared by arrest as were 80.5 percent of the other felonious assaults.

A somewhat smaller proportion of the less serious, but much more frequent, crimes against property were cleared last year as indicated by the following figures: Robbery, 43.3 percent; burglary, 31.5 percent; auto theft, 25.0 percent; and larceny, 24.6 percent.

Comprehensive information concerning the number of offenses committed during the calendar year 1942 may be found in volume XIII, No. 2 of this bulletin. The estimated number of major crimes for the United States as a whole is presented in table 37 of that issue. Supplementing these data, the tabulations which follow indicate the average degree of success the police had last year in coping with the crime problem. The data presented in table 12 are based on the reports of 1,193 cities representing a combined population of 33,773,488.

The summary presented in table 12 indicates the relation between the number of offenses committed, offenses cleared by arrest, and the number of persons arrested and held for prosecution. It should be remembered that the arrest of one individual may clear several crimes, while on the other hand the arrest of several persons may clear only one offense. Generally, an offense is treated as cleared by arrest when one or more of the offenders involved in its commission has been taken into custody and made available for prosecution.

The police in a number of communities follow the practice of arresting and formally charging with manslaughter all drivers of vehicles involved in fatal accidents, pending the outcome of their investigations. Because of this practice, summary tabulations will reflect a larger figure for the number of persons charged with manslaughter than that representing the number of such offenses cleared by arrest, and in some instances the figure representing persons charged will even exceed the figure representing the number of offenses of manslaughter by negligence committed.

Relation Between Offenses Known and Offenses Cleared Offenses Against the Person

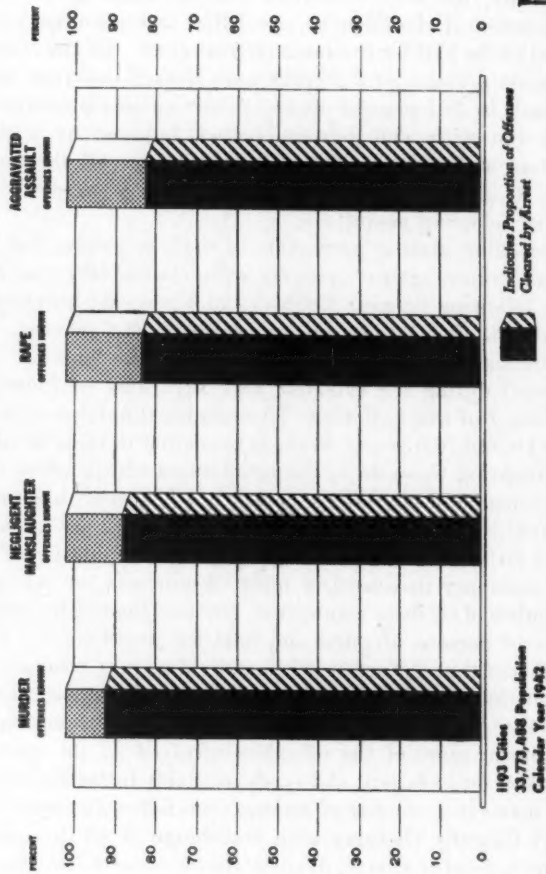


FIGURE 5.

Frequently in connection with crimes against property the number of offenses cleared will exceed the number of persons charged, since the police through careful investigation incident to the arrest of an offender, will, through his arrest, clear a number of previously unsolved crimes, and the tendency of a recidivist to repeat the same type of crime is found to be most pronounced on the part of persons committing crimes against property.

TABLE 12.—Offenses known, offenses cleared by arrest, and persons charged (held for prosecution), 1942, by population groups, number per 100 known offenses

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
GROUP I								
20 cities over 250,000; total population, 10,621,959:								
Offenses known	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest	91.4	89.6	81.9	42.4	78.9	31.5	25.7	21.7
Persons charged	94.2	187.1	88.0	40.5	64.5	23.7	19.7	19.6
GROUP II								
38 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 5,506,196:								
Offenses known	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest	92.3	84.9	72.5	44.3	80.7	30.6	25.0	25.3
Persons charged	88.5	78.7	73.2	41.1	76.2	20.7	16.7	17.9
GROUP III								
65 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 4,566,754:								
Offenses known	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest	87.9	73.5	85.8	37.6	83.7	28.0	21.8	22.7
Persons charged	87.9	76.5	82.5	47.0	90.3	20.5	17.6	16.9
GROUP IV								
124 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 4,293,043:								
Offenses known	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest	87.0	88.7	85.5	40.8	72.5	29.9	20.5	25.3
Persons charged	82.1	62.3	87.5	45.1	73.0	24.1	16.3	21.1
GROUP V								
359 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 5,499,896:								
Offenses known	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest	91.0	91.6	80.9	50.6	89.0	34.0	26.0	30.1
Persons charged	79.0	105.6	77.9	51.9	85.9	27.6	18.0	24.3
GROUP VI								
587 cities under 10,000; total population, 3,285,638:								
Offenses known	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest	89.8	80.8	86.2	51.5	89.3	29.8	31.6	38.2
Persons charged	88.6	79.5	88.6	56.0	94.7	37.4	24.8	36.1
TOTAL GROUPS I-VI								
1,193 cities; total population, 33,773,488:								
Offenses known	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest	90.6	86.1	81.2	43.3	80.5	31.5	24.6	25.0
Persons charged	89.3	107.6	81.9	43.5	75.5	24.1	18.4	20.6

Relation Between Offenses Known and Offenses Cleared Offenses Against Property

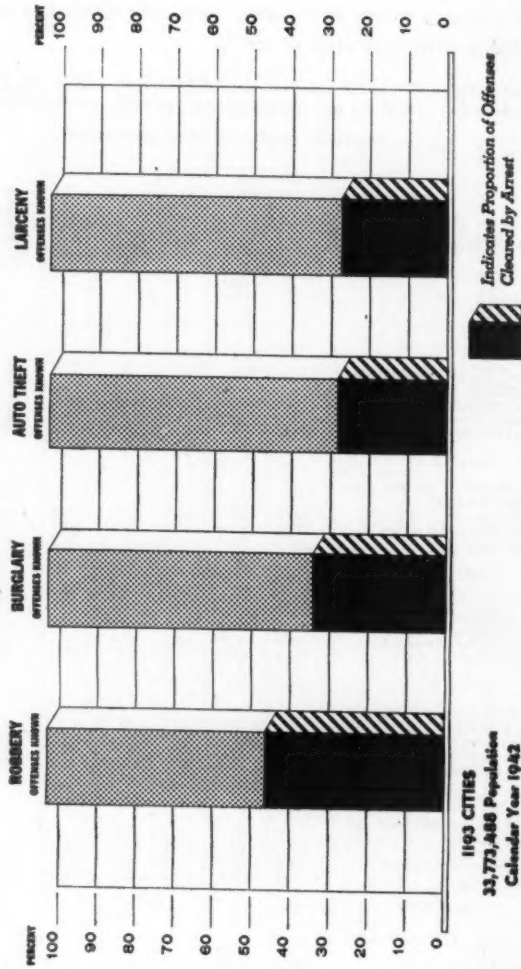


FIGURE 6.

Persons Charged (Held for Prosecution), 1942.

Just as there are variations in the number of offenses committed per unit of population in cities of varying population groups, so are there variations in the number of persons arrested and charged by the police. For example, the annual crime reports for 1942 showed that the number of persons charged with criminal homicide and robbery in cities with over 100,000 inhabitants was approximately double the rate for the smaller communities. Similarly, the figures showing arrests for prostitution and commercialized vice per 100,000 inhabitants in the larger cities greatly exceed those for the smaller communities. On the other hand, the police in the small cities made many more arrests for driving while intoxicated per unit of population than those in the larger communities.

The annual reports of persons charged by the police during 1942, are summarized in table 13 with the reporting cities grouped according to size. As the tabulation indicates, the majority of persons charged by the police were proceeded against for comparatively minor violations; however, a substantial number were arrested for serious crimes as reflected by the following figures, based on reports of 1,193 cities:

Murder.....	1, 567	Embezzlement and fraud.....	5, 036
Manslaughter by negligence....	1, 543	Stolen property (receiving,	
Robbery.....	5, 219	etc.).....	3, 277
Aggravated assault.....	13, 148	Forgery and counterfeiting....	3, 055
Burglary.....	21, 875	Rape.....	2, 464
Larceny.....	54, 677	Narcotic drug laws.....	1, 383
Auto theft.....	11, 499	Weapons.....	6 481

The information presented in table 13 is useful not only in comparing local figures concerning persons arrested with national averages for cities of the same size but also is of value to persons interested in preparing estimates as to the number of minor crimes committed. Estimates concerning the number of serious crimes committed in the United States during 1942 were presented in volume XIII, No. 2 of the bulletin.

TABLE 13.—Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1942, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Offense charged	Group I 20 cities over 250,000; population, 10,621,959	Group II 38 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 5,506,196	Group III 65 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 4,566,754	Group IV 124 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 4,293,043	Group V 359 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 5,499,898	Group VI 687 cities under 10,000; population, 3,285,638	Total, 1,193 cities; total popu- lation, 33,773,488
Criminal homicide:							
(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter:							
Number of persons charged.....	710	322	174	151	132	78	1,567
Rate per 100,000.....	6.68	5.85	3.81	3.52	2.40	2.37	4.64
(b) Manslaughter by negligence:							
Number of persons charged.....	831	214	153	132	151	62	1,543
Rate per 100,000.....	7.82	3.89	3.35	3.07	2.75	1.99	4.57
Robbery:							
Number of persons charged.....	2,200	1,064	655	422	564	314	5,219
Rate per 100,000.....	20.7	19.3	14.3	9.8	10.3	9.6	15.5
Aggravated assault:							
Number of persons charged.....	4,102	2,263	2,222	2,061	1,518	962	13,148
Rate per 100,000.....	38.6	41.1	48.7	48.5	27.6	29.3	38.9
Other assaults:							
Number of persons charged.....	14,848	10,668	7,058	6,166	6,795	3,442	48,977
Rate per 100,000.....	139.8	193.7	154.6	143.6	123.5	104.8	145.0
Burglary—breaking or entering:							
Number of persons charged.....	6,438	4,106	2,741	2,752	3,408	2,430	21,875
Rate per 100,000.....	60.6	74.6	60.0	64.1	62.0	74.0	64.8
Larceny—theft:							
Number of persons charged.....	16,578	9,978	7,896	7,179	8,114	4,932	54,677
Rate per 100,000.....	156.1	181.2	172.9	167.2	147.5	150.1	161.9
Auto theft:							
Number of persons charged.....	4,003	2,164	1,237	1,235	1,693	1,167	11,499
Rate per 100,000.....	37.7	39.3	27.1	28.8	30.8	35.5	34.0
Embezzlement and fraud:							
Number of persons charged.....	1,877	972	556	594	698	339	5,036
Rate per 100,000.....	17.7	17.7	12.2	13.8	12.7	10.3	14.9
Stolen property: buying, receiving, possessing:							
Number of persons charged.....	900	641	249	318	356	304	3,277
Rate per 100,000.....	8.6	11.6	5.5	7.4	15.6	9.3	9.7
Forgery and counterfeiting:							
Number of persons charged.....	795	541	519	367	490	343	3,055
Rate per 100,000.....	7.5	9.8	11.4	8.5	8.9	10.4	9.0
Rape:							
Number of persons charged.....	853	415	325	253	355	263	2,464
Rate per 100,000.....	8.03	7.54	7.12	5.99	6.45	8.00	7.30
Prostitution and commercialized vice:							
Number of persons charged.....	19,964	7,167	3,443	1,632	1,753	345	34,304
Rate per 100,000.....	188.0	130.2	75.4	38.0	31.9	10.5	101.6
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution):							
Number of persons charged.....	2,628	2,500	2,103	1,357	1,183	546	10,407
Rate per 100,000.....	24.7	47.1	46.1	31.6	21.5	16.6	30.8
Narcotic drug laws:							
Number of persons charged.....	819	191	169	46	86	72	1,383
Rate per 100,000.....	7.7	3.5	3.7	1.1	1.6	2.2	4.1
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.:							
Number of persons charged.....	2,218	1,408	955	689	806	405	6,481
Rate per 100,000.....	20.9	25.6	20.9	16.0	14.7	12.3	19.2
Offenses against family and children:							
Number of persons charged.....	15,288	5,097	2,227	1,841	2,088	875	17,416
Rate per 100,000.....	51.2	94.5	48.8	43.3	38.0	26.6	52.3
Liquor laws:							
Number of persons charged.....	3,387	7,009	2,403	1,574	2,786	1,949	19,108
Rate per 100,000.....	31.9	127.3	52.6	36.7	50.7	59.4	56.6
Driving while intoxicated:							
Number of persons charged.....	10,303	5,188	5,468	6,782	9,127	6,805	43,763
Rate per 100,000.....	97.8	94.2	119.7	158.0	165.9	207.1	129.6
Traffic and motor vehicle laws:							
Number of persons charged.....	1,590,632	786,491	479,800	343,715	340,233	143,415	3,766,346
Rate per 100,000.....	14,974.9	16,298.9	10,948.8	8,280.4	6,186.2	4,369.3	11,323.5

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 13.—Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1942, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups—Continued

Offense charged	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Total, 1,193 cities; total pop- ulation, 33,773,488
	20 cities over 250,000; population, 10,621,959	38 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 5,506,196	65 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 4,566,754	124 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 4,293,043	359 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 5,499,898	587 cities under 10,000; population, 3,285,638	
Disorderly conduct:							
Number of persons charged.	68,803	26,394	18,806	17,864	25,676	16,004	173,547
Rate per 100,000.	647.7	479.4	411.8	416.1	466.8	487.1	513.9
Drunkenness:							
Number of persons charged.	224,018	150,226	78,891	78,131	108,297	62,118	701,681
Rate per 100,000.	2,109.0	2,728.3	1,727.5	1,819.9	1,969.1	1,890.6	2,077.6
Vagrancy:							
Number of persons charged.	32,939	19,564	11,162	5,815	7,585	5,205	82,270
Rate per 100,000.	310.1	355.3	244.4	135.5	137.9	158.4	243.6
Gambling:							
Number of persons charged.	17,910	12,630	8,213	4,821	5,632	2,736	51,942
Rate per 100,000.	168.6	229.4	179.8	112.3	102.4	83.4	153.8
All other offenses:							
Number of persons charged.	56,731	43,325	23,546	21,155	20,557	10,519	175,833
Rate per 100,000.	534.1	786.8	515.6	496.8	373.8	320.2	521.2

¹⁻¹³ The number of persons charged and the rate are based on the reports from the number of cities indicated below:

Footnote	Cities	Population	Footnote	Cities	Population
1	19	10,327,225	8	62	4,382,770
2	37	5,391,230	9	120	4,145,943
3	123	4,255,392	10	586	3,282,358
4	1,190	33,328,137	11	1,184	38,261,462
5	586	3,282,245	12	123	4,258,085
6	1,192	33,770,095	13	1,192	33,738,530
7	37	5,328,534			

The foregoing table includes opposite "traffic and motor vehicle laws" persons charged with violations of road and driving laws, parking regulations, and all other traffic and motor vehicle laws (excluding driving while intoxicated). Most of the cities represented, however, reported separate figures for each of these three categories and these data are presented in table 14 with the cities grouped according to size.

TABLE 14.—Persons charged (held for prosecution), traffic violations, except driving while intoxicated, 1942; number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Offense charged	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Total, 997 cities; total pop- ulation, 26,271,832
	16 cities over 250,000; population, 7,282,348	29 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 4,190,518	32 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 3,702,048	98 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 3,453,634	327 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 4,975,880	475 cities under 10,000; population, 2,697,404	
Road and driving laws:							
Number of persons charged.	354,665	78,121	79,375	48,219	67,397	34,534	662,311
Rate per 100,000.	4,890.3	1,864.2	2,144.1	1,396.2	1,354.5	1,280.3	2,521.0
Parking violations:							
Number of persons charged.	729,522	540,693	297,496	204,869	217,119	64,491	2,054,194
Rate per 100,000.	10,059.1	12,902.8	8,036.0	5,932.0	4,363.4	2,390.9	7,819.0
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws:							
Number of persons charged.	119,597	22,184	33,293	24,412	31,979	13,306	244,771
Rate per 100,000.	1,649.1	529.4	899.3	706.8	642.7	493.3	931.7

PERSONS CHARGED AND NUMBER FOUND GUILTY

Calendar Year 1942

CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON

113 CITIES WITH OVER 25,000 INHABITANTS TOTAL POPULATION 11,623,518

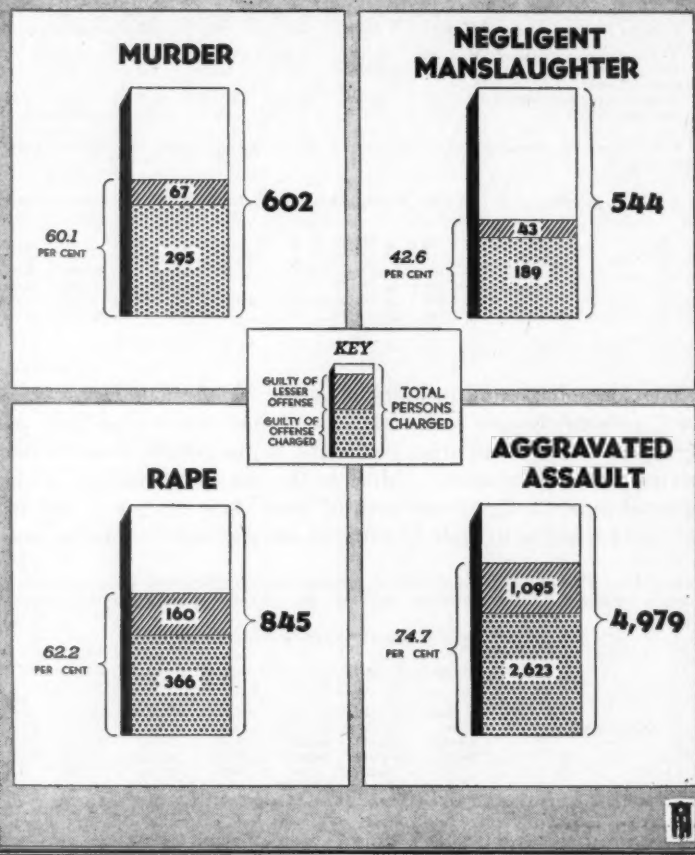


FIGURE 7.

Offenses Known, Offenses Cleared by Arrest, and Persons Found Guilty, 1942.

Of those charged with crimes against the person, 69.4 percent were found guilty (49.8 percent guilty as charged, and 19.6 percent guilty of a lesser offense). Of those charged with crimes against property, 75.9 percent were found guilty (67.2 percent guilty as charged, and 8.7 percent guilty of a less serious offense).

Tabulations concerning persons found guilty for the part I and part II offense classes are presented separately in tables 15 and 16, respectively, since the annual crime reports do not provide for the listing of data relating to offenses known to the police for the part II crimes as shown in table 16. For the part I offense classes, the proportion of persons found guilty ranged from 42.6 percent for manslaughter by negligence to 76.6 percent for larceny. For the part II offense classes, the proportion of persons charged who were found guilty ranged from 56.5 percent for other assaults (simple assault, assault and battery, etc.), to 87.2 percent for driving while intoxicated. A total of 2,274,190 persons were charged by the police in the 113 cities represented in tables 15 and 16 and 1,804,904 (79.4 percent) were found guilty.

The offense classes in table 16 are not identical to those listed in table 13 because some of the reports used in preparing the compilation relative to persons found guilty did not include separate figures for the offense classes which have been consolidated in table 16.

TABLE 15.—*Offenses known, offenses cleared by arrest, and number of persons found guilty, 1942; 113 cities over 25,000 in population*

[Total population, 11,623,518, based on 1940 decennial census]

Offense (part I classes)	Number of offenses known to the police	Number of offenses cleared by arrest	Number of persons charged (held for prosecution)	Number found guilty of offense charged	Number found guilty of lesser offense	Total found guilty (of offense charged or lesser offense)	Percentage found guilty
Criminal homicide:							
(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	685	629	602	295	67	362	60.1
(b) Manslaughter by negligence	599	520	544	189	43	232	42.6
Rape	1,163	944	845	366	160	526	62.2
Robbery	5,674	2,173	2,140	1,270	304	1,574	73.6
Aggravated assault	7,788	5,801	4,979	2,623	1,095	3,718	74.7
Burglary—breaking or entering	33,222	10,702	7,093	4,418	955	5,373	75.8
Larceny— <i>theft</i> (except auto theft)	116,332	28,315	18,906	13,376	1,100	14,476	76.6
Auto theft	21,544	5,367	3,990	2,550	423	2,973	74.5
Total	187,007	54,451	39,099	25,087	4,147	29,234	74.8

TABLE 16.—*Number of persons charged (held for prosecution) and number found guilty, 1942; 113 cities over 25,000 in population*

[Total population, 11,623,518, based on 1940 decennial census]

Offense (part II classes)	Number of persons charged (held for prosecution)	Number found guilty of offense charged	Number found guilty of lesser offense	Total found guilty (of offense charged or of lesser offense)	Percentage found guilty
Other assaults.....	19, 117	10, 266	530	10, 796	56.5
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	1, 050	713	93	806	76.8
Embezzlement and fraud.....	2, 002	1, 171	147	1, 318	65.8
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	993	597	48	645	65.0
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	2, 668	1, 953	119	2, 072	77.7
Sex offenses (including prostitution and commercialized vice).....	16, 018	12, 804	303	13, 107	81.8
Offenses against the family and children.....	¹ 8, 546	¹ 4, 685	¹ 228	¹ 4, 913	¹ 57.5
Narcotic drug laws.....	705	569	8	577	81.8
Liquor laws.....	9, 558	6, 902	1, 148	8, 050	84.2
Drunkenness; disorderly conduct and vagrancy.....	347, 063	263, 422	2, 411	265, 833	76.6
Gambling.....	25, 849	18, 719	601	19, 320	74.7
Driving while intoxicated.....	13, 905	11, 134	994	12, 128	87.2
Traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	² 1, 723, 944	² 1, 396, 121	² 2, 684	² 1, 398, 805	² 81.1
All other offenses.....	63, 673	35, 947	1, 353	37, 300	58.6
Total.....	² 2, 235, 091	² 1, 765, 003	² 10, 667	² 1, 775, 670	² 79.4

¹ Based on the reports of 112 cities with a total population of 11,508,552.² Based on the reports of 112 cities with a total population of 11,540,936.³ The total figures are subject to footnotes 1 and 2.**Persons Released (Not Held for Prosecution), 1942.**

A study of the number of persons dealt with by the police would not be complete unless consideration is given to the number of those taken into custody and not formally charged but released by the police department. For that reason the annual reports provide not only for the listing of the number of persons arrested and formally charged with the commission of specific crimes but also for the recording of information as to the number of persons arrested but released by the police without being formally charged.

A tabulation of "persons released by the police" concerns the number of persons taken into custody when it is thought they had been involved in the commission of some crime, but who were later released by the police without being formally charged, either because the police investigation established their innocence or because the evidence available was not sufficient to warrant the filing of formal charges against them. Included also are some instances in which youthful persons were released when the complainant refused to prosecute. Individuals taken into custody and released with a reprimand or on the "golden rule" principle are likewise included, as well as persons summoned, notified, or cited to appear in court or at the police department for alleged traffic violations, who failed to appear and who were not subsequently arrested.

The annual reports of 705 police departments, as they pertain to persons released, are summarized in table 17. The tabulation presents the number taken into custody and released by the police, together with the rate per 100,000 inhabitants, for cities grouped according to size.

PERSONS CHARGED AND NUMBER FOUND GUILTY

Calendar Year 1943

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

113 CITIES WITH OVER 25,000 INHABITANTS TOTAL POPULATION 11,623,518

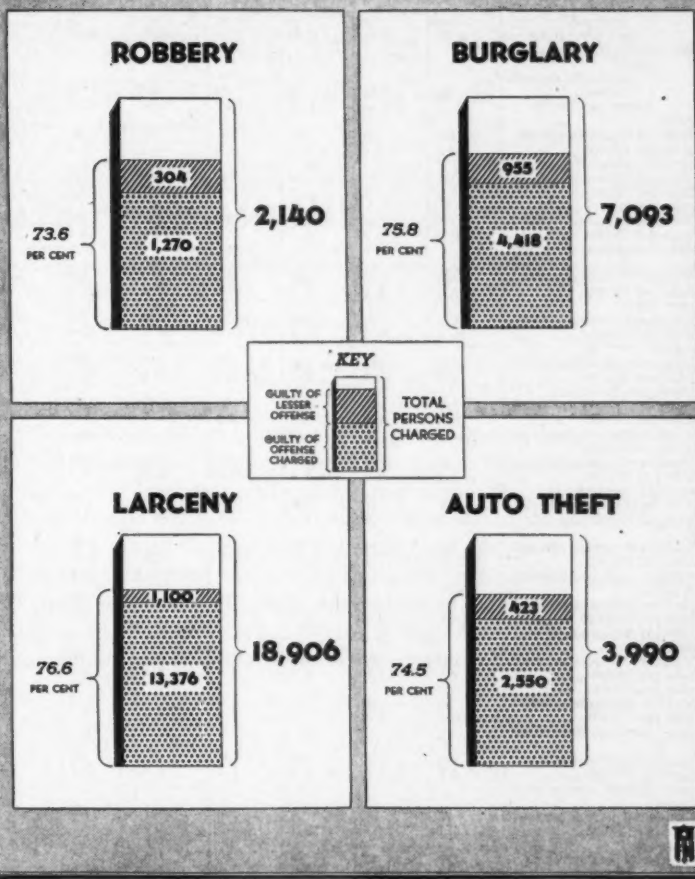


FIGURE 8.

TABLE 17.—Persons released without being held for prosecution, 1942; number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Offense	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Total, 705 cities; total popu- lation, 20,157,487
	15 cities over 250,000; popula- tion, 6,679,564	19 cities, over 100,000 to 250,000; popula- tion, 2,600,178	37 cities, over 50,000 to 100,000; popula- tion, 2,614,995	80 cities, over 25,000 to 50,000; popula- tion, 2,768,443	241 cities, over 10,000 to 25,000; popula- tion, 3,663,528	313 cities under 10,000; popula- tion, 1,830,779	
Criminal homicide:							
(a) Murder and nonnegli- gent manslaughter:							
Number of persons released.....	112	18	13	21	17	5	186
Rate per 100,000.....	1.68	0.69	0.50	0.76	0.46	0.27	0.92
(b) Manslaughter by negli- gence:							
Number of persons released.....	144	23	28	24	25	5	249
Rate per 100,000.....	2.16	0.88	1.07	0.87	0.68	0.27	1.24
Robbery:							
Number of persons released.....	333	109	100	121	81	45	789
Rate per 100,000.....	5.0	4.2	3.8	4.4	2.2	2.5	3.91
Aggravated assault:							
Number of persons released.....	748	72	86	240	62	72	1,280
Rate per 100,000.....	11.2	2.8	3.3	8.7	1.7	3.9	6.3
Other assaults:							
Number of persons released.....	2,217	196	356	203	443	259	3,674
Rate per 100,000.....	33.2	7.5	13.6	7.3	12.1	14.1	18.2
Burglary—breaking or enter- ing:							
Number of persons released.....	874	316	297	460	493	430	2,870
Rate per 100,000.....	13.1	12.2	11.4	16.6	13.5	23.5	14.2
Larceny—steal:							
Number of persons released.....	2,712	777	850	1,173	1,336	795	7,643
Rate per 100,000.....	40.6	29.9	32.5	42.4	36.5	43.4	37.9
Auto theft:							
Number of persons released.....	624	249	154	198	253	206	1,684
Rate per 100,000.....	9.3	9.6	5.9	7.2	6.9	11.3	8.4
Embezzlement and fraud:							
Number of persons released.....	252	37	26	63	83	20	481
Rate per 100,000.....	3.8	1.4	1.0	2.3	2.3	1.1	2.4
Stolen property; buying, re- ceiving, possessing:							
Number of persons released.....	80	24	10	65	140	63	382
Rate per 100,000.....	1.2	0.9	0.4	2.3	3.8	3.4	1.9
Forgery and counterfeiting:							
Number of persons released.....	81	13	36	30	59	31	250
Rate per 100,000.....	1.2	0.5	1.4	1.1	1.6	1.7	1.2
Rape:							
Number of persons released.....	187	29	27	21	47	46	357
Rate per 100,000.....	2.80	1.12	1.03	0.76	1.28	2.51	1.77
Prostitution and commercial- ized vice:							
Number of persons released.....	4,118	72	97	73	261	83	4,704
Rate per 100,000.....	61.7	2.8	3.7	2.6	7.1	4.5	23.3
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution):							
Number of persons released.....	139	82	106	115	138	53	633
Rate per 100,000.....	2.1	3.2	4.1	4.2	3.8	2.9	3.1
Narcotic drug laws:							
Number of persons released.....	53	15	11	9	8	12	108
Rate per 100,000.....	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.5
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.:							
Number of persons released.....	295	39	38	34	67	68	541
Rate per 100,000.....	4.4	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.8	3.7	2.7
Offenses against family and children:							
Number of persons released.....	172	97	63	104	409	240	1,985
Rate per 100,000.....	1.1	3.7	2.4	3.8	11.2	13.1	5.0
Liquor laws:							
Number of persons released.....	220	42	23	40	194	74	593
Rate per 100,000.....	3.3	1.6	0.9	1.4	5.3	4.0	2.9
Driving while intoxicated:							
Number of persons released.....	427	71	49	100	200	107	954
Rate per 100,000.....	6.4	2.7	1.9	3.6	5.5	5.8	4.7

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 17.—Persons released without being held for prosecution, 1942; number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups—Continued

Offense	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Total, 705 cities; total population, 20,157,487
	15 cities over 250,000; population, 6,679,564	19 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 2,600,178	37 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 2,614,995	80 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 2,768,443	241 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 3,663,528	313 cities under 10,000; population, 1,830,770	
Traffic and motor vehicle laws:							
Number of persons released.	22,547	65,201	¹ 25,041	43,766	42,316	21,706	⁴ 220,577
Rate per 100,000.	337.6	2,507.6	976.6	1,580.9	1,155.1	1,185.6	1,097.0
Disorderly conduct:							
Number of persons released.	2,432	339	1,305	856	1,903	1,462	8,297
Rate per 100,000.	36.4	13.0	49.9	30.9	51.9	79.9	41.2
Drunkenness:							
Number of persons released.	28,474	15,581	7,423	3,447	5,220	6,372	66,517
Rate per 100,000.	426.3	599.2	283.9	124.5	142.5	348.0	330.0
Vagrancy:							
Number of persons released.	2,614	757	670	388	1,521	1,377	7,327
Rate per 100,000.	39.1	29.1	25.6	14.0	41.5	75.2	36.3
Gambling:							
Number of persons released.	9,223	43	136	119	207	172	9,900
Rate per 100,000.	138.1	1.7	5.2	4.3	5.7	9.4	49.1
Suspicion:							
Number of persons released.	29,687	8,709	14,940	8,975	10,010	5,324	77,645
Rate per 100,000.	444.4	334.9	571.3	324.2	273.2	290.8	385.2
All other offenses:							
Number of persons released.	16,830	689	2,069	2,736	2,933	2,569	27,826
Rate per 100,000.	252.0	26.5	79.1	98.8	80.1	140.3	138.0

¹⁻⁴ The number of persons released and the rate are based on the reports from the number of cities indicated below:

Footnote	Cities	Population	Footnote	Cities	Population
1.....	14	6,384,830	3.....	36	2,564,185
2.....	704	19,862,753	4.....	704	20,106,677

Since more detailed information was not included on many of the annual reports used in preparing the foregoing tabulations, the figures opposite classification "traffic and motor vehicle laws" include all types of violations of traffic laws. The reports of 430 of the cities, however, did show separate figures concerning persons released by the police for (1) violations of road and driving laws, (2) parking violations, and (3) violations of other traffic and motor vehicle laws. The available data are presented in table 18. Warning tags issued in some cities for minor violations of traffic regulations are included.

TABLE 18.—Persons released without being held for prosecution, traffic violations, except driving while intoxicated, 1942; number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Offense charged	Group I 11 cities over 250,000; population, 4,568,969	Group II 9 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 1,246,760	Group III 25 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 1,843,331	Group IV 61 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 2,140,169	Group V 156 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 2,360,640	Group VI 168 cities under 10,000; population, 979,263	Total, 430 cities; total population, 13,139,152
Road and driving laws:							
Number of persons released	12,286	1,328	1,094	3,651	3,679	3,567	25,605
Rate per 100,000	268.9	106.5	59.3	170.6	155.8	364.3	194.9
Parking violations:							
Number of persons released	24,293	27,864	23,025	33,511	34,936	13,631	157,290
Rate per 100,000	531.7	2,234.9	1,249.1	1,565.8	1,479.9	1,392.0	1,198.9
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws:							
Number of persons released	6,503	6,895	847	6,904	1,766	1,427	24,042
Rate per 100,000	142.3	553.0	45.9	308.6	74.8	145.7	183.0

Offenses Known, Offenses Cleared by Arrest, and Persons Charged by Geographic Divisions, 1942.

The data concerning offenses cleared and persons charged in tables 12 and 13 are presented in tables 19 and 20 with the cities represented grouped by geographic division in order to make possible the comparisons of local figures with the average for other cities in the same section of the country. For a list of the States included in each of the nine geographic divisions reference may be made to the data immediately preceding table 4 of this issue of the bulletin.

Since marked variations are regularly seen in the number of offenses committed per 100,000 population in the different sections of the country, it normally follows that somewhat similar variations may be expected in the number of persons arrested in the several geographic divisions.

In examining the data presented in table 20 it should be remembered that the figures for prostitution and commercialized vice may be considered conservative, for in many jurisdictions persons taken into custody for such violations are frequently charged with other sex offenses (such as adultery, fornication, lewd and lascivious conduct), vagrancy, or disorderly conduct, and such arrests therefore are listed opposite those offense classes. Similarly persons arrested for intoxication may be charged with disorderly conduct; persons arrested for felonious assaults may be charged with a misdemeanor assault; and persons arrested for auto theft may be charged with the use of an automobile without the owner's consent.

The tabulations, in other words, may be influenced by the local policy as to what offense is charged. Theoretically, an offender

should be charged with the offense committed, but in many instances the charge placed against the offender by the police is dependent upon the policy and practice of other officials, such as the prosecuting attorneys and judges. These local practices are, of course, materially affected by public opinion and established customs in the community.

TABLE 19.—*Number of offenses known, number and percentage of offenses cleared by arrest, 1942, by geographic divisions*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Geographic division	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
NEW ENGLAND STATES								
126 cities; total population, 3,662,480:								
Number of offenses known.....	37	93	236	404	306	9,387	22,685	4,558
Number cleared by arrest.....	32	74	205	195	240	2,853	5,265	1,346
Percentage cleared by arrest.....	86.5	79.6	86.9	48.3	78.4	30.4	23.2	29.5
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES								
274 cities; total population, 7,631,467:								
Number of offenses known.....	192	344	572	1,486	2,059	12,812	31,473	8,660
Number cleared by arrest.....	182	319	514	751	1,794	4,791	8,854	1,932
Percentage cleared by arrest.....	94.8	92.7	89.9	50.5	87.1	37.4	28.1	22.3
EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES								
294 cities; total population, 7,527,740:								
Number of offenses known.....	244	218	658	2,633	1,674	19,224	67,979	9,582
Number cleared by arrest.....	202	170	495	937	1,252	5,866	15,548	3,083
Percentage cleared by arrest.....	82.8	78.0	75.2	35.6	74.8	30.5	22.9	32.2
WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES								
138 cities; total population, 4,087,778:								
Number of offenses known.....	153	89	300	972	1,488	9,007	33,001	4,944
Number cleared by arrest.....	147	67	255	462	1,025	2,869	9,330	1,571
Percentage cleared by arrest.....	96.1	75.3	85.0	47.5	68.9	33.0	28.3	31.8
SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES								
95 cities; total population, 3,237,713:								
Number of offenses known.....	519	146	407	2,105	6,481	12,074	40,153	8,357
Number cleared by arrest.....	481	135	353	1,244	5,403	3,756	12,310	1,604
Percentage cleared by arrest.....	92.7	92.5	86.7	59.1	84.3	31.1	30.7	19.2
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES								
30 cities; total population, 593,013:								
Number of offenses known.....	109	42	25	207	909	1,888	5,464	959
Number cleared by arrest.....	102	35	29	130	802	707	1,977	231
Percentage cleared by arrest.....	93.6	83.3	111.5	62.8	88.2	37.4	36.2	24.1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES								
69 cities; total population, 2,661,305:								
Number of offenses known.....	329	134	210	1,161	2,900	8,520	32,018	4,763
Number cleared by arrest.....	293	122	164	497	2,353	2,654	8,919	1,219
Percentage cleared by arrest.....	89.1	91.0	78.1	42.8	81.1	31.2	27.9	25.6
MOUNTAIN STATES								
44 cities; total population, 985,177:								
Number of offenses known.....	32	71	127	501	276	4,526	14,575	2,198
Number cleared by arrest.....	30	66	92	224	231	1,470	3,109	848
Percentage cleared by arrest.....	93.8	93.0	72.4	44.7	83.7	32.5	21.3	38.6
PACIFIC STATES								
123 cities; total population, 3,386,806:								
Number of offenses known.....	140	297	471	2,532	1,327	13,213	50,282	11,856
Number cleared by arrest.....	121	246	336	759	858	3,509	8,032	2,130
Percentage cleared by arrest.....	86.4	82.8	71.3	30.0	64.7	26.6	16.0	18.0

Rape:	209	5.71	5.68	7.31	544	204	11.52	373	5.23	31	162	8.73	267	7.88
Number of persons charged.....														
Rate per 100,000.....														
Prostitution and commercialized vice:														
Number of persons charged.....	448	11,419	2,830	1,675	8,613	1,155	4,493	497	3,300					
Rate per 100,000.....	12.2	140.6	37.7	41.0	262.9	194.8	166.4	63.6	94.5					
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution):														
Number of persons charged.....	1,576	1,130	2,000	828	2,344	80	659	109	1,081					
Rate per 100,000.....	51.2	14.8	26.6	20.3	72.4	13.5	36.0	11.1	31.9					
Narcotic drug laws:														
Number of persons charged.....	50	100	43	78	84	5	407	38	398					
Rate per 100,000.....	1.4	2.5	0.6	1.9	2.6	0.8	18.7	3.9	11.8					
Weapons, etc., carrying, etc.:														
Number of persons charged.....	184	811	823	479	2,306	449	918	207	334					
Rate per 100,000.....	4.2	10.6	10.9	11.7	71.2	75.7	34.5	21.0	9.9					
Offenses against family and children:														
Number of persons charged.....	3,201	3,318	1,342	1,316	4,614	213	175	115	742					
Rate per 100,000.....	87.4	43.5	45.7	33.1	151.8	35.9	7.4	11.7	21.9					
Liquor laws:														
Number of persons charged.....	243	821	1,066	2,747	5,714	3,610	2,714	103	1,200					
Rate per 100,000.....	6.6	10.8	26.1	67.2	176.5	291.9	102.0	19.6	35.4					
Drunkenness, etc.:														
Number of persons charged.....	3,084	2,611	9,793	5,082	6,139	1,136	3,110	1,753	11,063					
Rate per 100,000.....	84.2	34.2	130.1	124.3	189.3	191.9	116.9	177.9	336.6					
Traffic and motor vehicle laws:														
Number of persons charged.....	173,975	562,913	829,654	440,911	410,954	29,899	280,470	179,159	7,832,501					
Rate per 100,000.....	4,740.2	7,376.2	11,178.8	10,786.1	12,878.0	5,026.7	11,655.1	18,185.5	20,319.5					
Disorderly conduct:														
Number of persons charged.....	5,026	30,565	22,393	13,609	60,822	5,747	18,318	4,805	10,169					
Rate per 100,000.....	137.2	400.5	297.5	381.8	1,878.5	660.1	698.3	406.9	300.3					
Drugs:														
Number of persons charged.....	73,532	77,726	101,787	85,403	194,109	20,665	74,727	29,114	141,597					
Rate per 100,000.....	2,007.7	1,018.5	1,332.2	1,428.8	3,883.2	3,483.1	2,807.9	2,653.2	4,180.8					
Vagrancy:														
Number of persons charged.....	1,152	13,433	6,433	5,456	8,425	1,216	18,072	5,039	23,044					
Rate per 100,000.....	31.5	176.0	88.5	133.5	200.2	205.1	679.1	511.5	680.4					
Gambling:														
Number of persons charged.....	1,818	3,930	5,032	7,170	16,279	3,021	7,541	707	4,924					
Rate per 100,000.....	46.6	51.5	70.1	175.4	502.8	610.6	283.4	71.8	145.4					
All other offenses:														
Number of persons charged.....	13,978	30,801	24,630	21,781	38,878	2,475	19,077	3,759	18,754					
Rate per 100,000.....	381.7	399.7	333.8	532.8	1,200.8	417.4	716.6	351.6	559.5					

1-4 The number of persons charged and the rate are based on the reports of the number of cities as follows:

Footnote	Cities	Population	Footnote	Cities	Population
1.....	293	7,490,089	6.....	68	2,483,643
2.....	137	3,972,812	7.....	119	3,239,041
3.....	68	2,366,571	8.....	293	7,524,347
4.....	293	7,524,347	9.....	122	3,351,848
5.....	290	7,341,141			

DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT RECORDS

Source of Data.

During the first 6 months of 1943 the F B I examined 230,740 arrest records, as evidenced by fingerprint cards, in order to obtain data concerning the age, sex, race, and previous criminal history of the persons represented. The compilation has been limited to instances of arrests for violations of state laws and municipal ordinances. In other words, fingerprint cards representing arrests for violations of Federal laws or representing commitments to any type of penal institution have been excluded from this tabulation.

The number of fingerprint records examined was considerably smaller than the 305,570 examined in the first 6 months of 1942. The tabulation of data from fingerprint cards obviously does not include all persons arrested, since there are individuals taken into custody for whom no fingerprint cards are forwarded to Washington. Furthermore, data pertaining to persons arrested should not be treated as information regarding the number of offenses committed, since two or more persons may be involved in the joint commission of a single offense, and on the other hand one person may be arrested and charged with the commission of several separate crimes.

Offense Charged.

More than 35 percent (80,930) of the records examined during the first 6 months of 1943 represented arrests for major violations. Persons charged with murder, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, or auto theft numbered 58,975, constituting 25.6 percent of the total arrest records examined.

Sex.

Fingerprint cards received representing arrests of males during the first 6 months of 1943 numbered 193,998, which represents a 29.3 percent decrease from the 274,525 cards received during the first 6 months of 1942.

Female arrest prints increased, however, from 31,045 during the first 6 months of 1942 to 36,742 for the first 6 months of 1943. Although this 18.4 percent increase possibly may be due in part to an increased tendency on the part of the police to forward fingerprints of arrested women to Washington, the increase was so substantial as to indicate clearly a continued upswing in crime and delinquency among women and girls. The following are some of the changes in the arrests of males and females of all ages during the first 6 months of 1943 as compared with the corresponding period in 1942:

Offense	Percent change		Offense	Percent change	
	Male	Female		Male	Female
Burglary.....	-20.5	+11.5	Disorderly conduct.....	-20.6	+49.5
Larceny.....	-32.5	+10.8	Drunkennes.....	-26.4	+12.9
Embezzlement and fraud.....	-44.5	+28.2	Vagrancy.....	-41.0	+49.6

Age.

During the first 6 months of 1943, age 18 predominated in the frequency of arrests, and age 19 was next. However, data for the separate sexes present a somewhat modified picture; for males age 18 predominated with age 17 second in frequency, and for females age 19 predominated with age 18 next. It is significant to observe that during the past decade the predominant age groups among females arrested have been ages 21, 22, and 23. The increased participation in crime on the part of young girls is reflected in the figures for the first half of this year which reflect that ages 19 and 18 were most frequently represented among the arrest records of females.

For males and females combined, the figures for the groups in which the largest number of arrests occurred during the first 6 months of 1943 are as follows:

Age:	Number of arrests
18.....	12,747
19.....	10,644
17.....	10,418
22.....	7,914
20.....	7,793

For males and females combined there was a decrease in arrests of those under 21 years of age from 56,462 in the first half of 1942 to 52,517 in 1943 (-7.0 percent). Ages 19 and 20 showed substantial decreases amounting to 18.1 percent and 34.1 percent respectively. At age 18 there was a slight decrease, amounting to less than 1 percent.

For all ages 18 and over, there was a general decrease of 26.9 percent in the number of arrests (males and females combined). On the other hand, there was an increase at age 17 amounting to 17.7 percent, and for all ages under 18 the combined increase in arrests totaled 13.6 percent.

The increase in delinquency is most evident when an examination is made of figures for girls under 21 years of age, which disclose a 64.7 percent increase, from 6,020 during the first half of 1942 to 9,915 in 1943. The extent of the upward trend in arrests of females under 21 years of age is more clearly revealed when it is noted that there were only 9,675 such arrests during the entire 1941 calendar year.

For offenses against common decency the number of girls under 21 years of age arrested during the first half of 1943 increased 89.5 per-

cent. This general category includes such offenses as drunkenness, vagrancy, disorderly conduct, prostitution and commercialized vice, and other sex crimes, such as adultery and fornication.

For crimes against property (robbery, burglary, theft, and related offenses) arrests of girls under 21 years of age increased 30.8 percent; for miscellaneous offenses arrests increased 62.8 percent; but for assaults and homicides there was a decrease of 8.3 percent.

The increase in delinquency on the part of girls under 21 years of age and boys under 18 years of age again shows the urgent need for efforts toward greater effectiveness in the planning and operation of community-wide crime prevention programs. This is a problem which no community can neglect without suffering the consequences in terms of degraded youth and rising crime costs.

In addition to the arrests of 52,517 males and females under voting age, there were 29,583 (12.8 percent) between the ages of 21 and 24, making a total of 82,100 (35.6 percent) less than 25 years old. Arrests of persons 25 to 29 years old numbered 31,241 (13.5 percent). The resultant total is 113,341 (49.1 percent) less than 30 years of age. (With reference to the ages of persons represented by fingerprint cards received at the F B I, it should be borne in mind that the number of arrest records is doubtless incomplete in the lower age groups because in some jurisdictions it is not the practice to fingerprint youthful individuals.)

TABLE 21.—Distribution of arrests by sex, Jan. 1–June 30, 1943

Offense charged	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Criminal homicide.....	2,180	1,881	299	0.9	1.0	0.8
Robbery.....	5,246	4,995	251	2.3	2.6	0.7
Assault.....	16,042	14,247	1,795	7.0	7.3	4.9
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	11,186	10,876	310	4.8	5.6	0.8
Larceny—thief.....	19,810	16,611	3,199	8.6	8.6	8.7
Auto theft.....	4,511	4,438	73	2.0	2.3	0.2
Embezzlement and fraud.....	3,712	3,189	523	1.6	1.6	1.4
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	982	871	111	0.4	0.4	0.3
Arson.....	289	256	33	0.1	0.1	0.1
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	1,896	1,678	218	0.8	0.9	0.6
Rape.....	2,617	2,617	—	1.1	1.3	—
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	4,018	1,035	2,983	1.7	0.5	8.1
Other sex offenses.....	5,453	3,516	1,937	2.4	1.8	5.3
Narcotic drug laws.....	539	481	58	0.2	0.2	0.2
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	2,662	2,504	158	1.2	1.3	0.4
Offenses against family and children.....	3,533	3,358	175	1.5	1.7	0.5
Liquor laws.....	3,037	2,437	600	1.3	1.3	1.6
Driving while intoxicated.....	9,258	8,845	413	4.0	4.6	1.1
Road and driving laws.....	2,124	2,079	45	0.9	1.1	0.1
Parking violations.....	24	23	1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	2,243	2,163	80	1.0	1.1	0.2
Disorderly conduct.....	16,154	12,229	3,925	7.0	6.3	10.7
Drunkenness.....	55,995	50,169	5,826	24.3	25.9	15.9
Vagrancy.....	16,709	10,794	5,915	7.2	5.6	16.1
Gambling.....	6,364	5,963	401	2.8	3.1	1.1
Suspicion.....	19,534	15,533	4,001	8.5	8.0	10.9
Not stated.....	647	513	134	0.3	0.3	0.4
All other offenses.....	13,975	10,097	3,278	6.1	5.5	8.9
Totals.....	230,740	193,998	36,742	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

TABLE 22.—Arrests by age groups, male and female, Jan. 1-June 30, 1943

Offense charged	Not known	Under 15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50 and over	Total, all ages	
Criminal homicide.....	4	7	13	26	44	76	55	64	58	74	84	73	385	307	308	195	176	231	2,180	
Robbery.....	5	32	52	203	424	588	601	354	289	305	260	241	2,967	2,437	2,086	1,473	1,035	1,411	5,240	
Auto theft.....	17	23	42	157	342	597	638	545	504	600	648	550	1,075	773	550	385	216	270	15,042	
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	6	651	532	1,157	1,496	1,347	853	512	402	358	337	266	2,501	2,024	1,754	1,270	891	1,156	19,810	
Larceny—cheat.....	6	572	427	960	1,609	1,671	1,277	831	782	754	687	609	2,417	1,770	1,112	1,011	29	117	4,511	
Auto theft.....	2	157	229	522	660	647	444	277	232	202	198	135	694	553	470	383	280	360	3,712	
Embezzlement and fraud.....	1	3	9	54	102	144	130	118	130	138	122	121	604	553	470	383	280	360	3,712	
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	1	10	6	22	45	67	29	28	36	31	36	28	118	130	113	94	73	107	962	
Arson.....	1	10	3	13	19	19	6	7	12	3	3	5	18	31	18	22	23	30	289	
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	3	18	15	60	99	148	97	82	77	7	66	67	302	287	182	147	96	102	1,896	
Rape.....	2	12	19	89	159	212	198	153	123	109	117	102	412	319	192	141	96	102	2,617	
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	3	11	12	34	79	221	219	178	234	275	222	181	717	523	431	263	187	208	4,018	
Other sex offenses.....	1	11	16	73	120	244	282	222	270	269	244	215	868	786	590	393	295	532	5,453	
Narcotic drug laws.....	1	4	9	72	144	192	143	128	109	91	100	84	450	356	293	175	144	107	2,662	
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	1	4	9	72	144	192	143	128	109	91	100	84	450	356	293	175	144	107	2,662	
Offenses against family and children.....	4	4	1	1	12	40	51	87	99	122	119	137	757	670	550	370	252	262	3,533	
Liquor laws.....	4	4	1	20	47	85	75	66	71	80	64	81	389	447	420	400	301	488	3,037	
Driving while intoxicated.....	8	1	3	17	53	116	145	104	134	160	173	201	347	373	367	1,262	1,015	1,249	9,258	
Reckless and driving laws.....	4	1	2	8	92	150	118	100	93	102	87	86	384	302	215	115	97	114	2,484	
Parking violations.....	3	2	8	37	102	184	141	108	99	98	93	96	376	286	218	141	114	130	2,243	
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	8	30	65	303	702	1,015	886	672	691	672	645	546	2,386	2,110	1,703	1,330	968	1,423	16,154	
Disorderly conduct.....	49	21	33	160	492	871	1,010	743	863	1,013	1,021	999	6,188	7,107	8,677	8,433	6,817	10,898	55,995	
Drunkenness.....	13	58	85	366	922	1,411	1,196	796	834	803	698	536	2,107	1,978	1,449	1,239	901	1,617	16,709	
Vagrancy.....	10	1	7	40	110	147	130	127	124	124	151	185	972	1,068	960	872	616	6,364	26,884	
Gambing.....	16	1	7	683	1,445	1,583	1,179	884	833	841	706	593	2,774	2,177	1,772	1,318	927	1,186	19,534	
Suspicion.....	10	285	2	38	115	131	99	31	26	34	26	33	18	90	81	72	68	37	48	647
Not stated.....	15	690	506	730	1,083	952	795	577	547	541	514	404	1,685	1,388	1,128	838	703	896	13,975	
All other offenses.....	187	2,619	2,405	5,891	10,418	12,747	10,644	7,793	7,677	7,914	7,427	6,865	31,241	28,600	26,350	21,769	16,459	24,044	230,740	
Totals.....																				

TABLE 23.—*Number and percentage of arrests of persons under 25 years of age, male and female, Jan. 1-June 30, 1943*

Offense charged	Total number of persons arrested	Number under 21 years of age	Total number under 25 years of age	Percent-age under 21 years of age	Total percent-age under 25 years of age
Criminal homicide.....	2,180	285	574	13.1	26.3
Robbery.....	5,246	2,156	3,241	41.1	61.8
Assault.....	16,042	2,314	4,616	14.4	28.8
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	11,186	6,548	7,911	58.5	70.7
Larceny—steft.....	19,810	7,376	10,208	37.2	51.5
Auto theft.....	4,511	2,936	3,703	65.1	82.1
Embezzlement and fraud.....	3,712	560	1,061	15.1	28.6
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	982	207	338	21.1	34.4
Arson.....	289	77	98	26.6	33.9
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	1,896	519	796	27.4	42.0
Rape.....	2,617	842	1,293	32.2	49.4
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	4,018	754	1,686	18.8	42.0
Other sex offenses.....	5,453	978	2,006	17.9	36.8
Narcotic drug laws.....	539	35	89	6.5	16.5
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	2,462	692	1,076	26.0	40.4
Offenses against family and children.....	3,533	191	668	5.4	18.9
Liquor laws.....	3,037	286	582	9.4	19.2
Driving while intoxicated.....	9,258	459	1,107	4.7	12.0
Road and driving laws.....	2,124	499	867	23.5	40.8
Parking violations.....	4	4	10	16.7	41.7
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	2,243	599	975	26.3	43.5
Disorderly conduct.....	16,154	3,682	6,206	22.8	38.4
Drunkenness.....	55,995	3,330	7,226	5.9	12.9
Vagrancy.....	16,709	4,834	7,705	28.9	46.1
Gambling.....	6,364	562	1,146	8.8	18.0
Suspicion.....	19,534	6,397	9,340	32.6	47.8
Not stated.....	647	139	250	21.5	38.6
All other offenses.....	13,975	5,316	7,322	38.0	52.4
Totals.....	230,740	52,517	82,100	22.8	35.6

Criminal Repeaters.

Of the 230,740 arrest records examined, 109,045 (47.3 percent) represented persons who already had fingerprint records on file in the Identification Division of the F B I. For males the percentage with prior records was 50.2 and for females the percentage was 31.6.

Race.

Most of the persons represented in this study were members of the white and Negro races. Including Mexicans, who numbered 9,086, members of the white race represented 166,964 of the 230,740 arrest records received, while 60,291 were Negroes, 2,615 Indians, 256 Chinese, 63 Japanese, and 551 were representatives of other races.

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATIONS

In order to indicate more clearly the types of offenses included in part I and part II offenses, there follows a brief definition of each classification:

Part I Offenses.

1. *Criminal homicide*.—(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter includes all wilful felonious homicides as distinguished from deaths caused by negligence. Does not include attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, or justifiable homicides. Justifiable homicides excluded from this classification are limited to the following types of cases: (1) The killing of a felon by a peace officer in line of duty; (2) The killing of a hold-up man by a private citizen. (b) Manslaughter by negligence includes any death which the police investigation establishes was primarily attributable to gross negligence on the part of some individual other than the victim.

2. *Rape*.—Includes forcible rape, statutory rape (no force used—victim under age of consent), assault to rape, and attempted rape.

3. *Robbery*.—Includes stealing or taking anything of value from the person by force or violence or by putting in fear, such as strong-arm robbery, stick-ups, robbery armed. Includes assault to rob and attempt to rob.

4. *Aggravated assault*.—Includes assault with intent to kill; assault by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning, scalding, or by the use of acids. Does not include simple assault, assault and battery, fighting, etc.

5. *Burglary—breaking or entering*.—Includes burglary, housebreaking, safe-cracking, or any unlawful entry to commit a felony or a theft, even though no force was used to gain entrance. Includes attempts. Burglary followed by larceny is included in this classification and not counted again as larceny.

6. *Larceny—theft* (except auto theft).—(a) Fifty dollars and over in value; (b) under \$50 in value—includes in one of the above subclassifications, depending upon the value of the property stolen, thefts of bicycles, automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or any stealing of property or article of value which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc.

7. *Auto theft*.—Includes all cases where a motor vehicle is stolen or driven away and abandoned, including the so-called joy-riding thefts. Does not include taking for temporary use when actually returned by the taker, or unauthorized use by those having lawful access to the vehicle.

Part II Offenses.

8. *Other assaults*.—Includes all assaults and attempted assaults which are not of an aggravated nature and which do not belong in class 4.

9. *Forgery and counterfeiting*.—Includes offenses dealing with the making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false which is made to appear true. Includes attempts.

10. *Embezzlement and fraud*.—Includes all offenses of fraudulent conversion, embezzlement, and obtaining money or property by false pretenses.

11. *Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing*.—Includes buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property as well as attempts to commit any of those offenses.

12. *Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.*—Includes all violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers and all attempts to violate such statutes or regulations.

13. *Prostitution and commercialized vice.*—Includes sex offenses of a commercialized nature, or attempts to commit the same, such as prostitution, keeping bawdy house, procuring, transporting, or detaining women for immoral purposes.

14. *Sex offenses* (except rape and prostitution and commercialized vice).—Includes offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Includes attempts.

15. *Offenses against the family and children.*—Includes offenses of nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

16. *Narcotic drug laws.*—Includes offenses relating to narcotic drugs, such as unlawful possession, sale, or use. Excludes Federal offenses.

17. *Liquor laws.*—With the exception of "drunkenness" (class 18) and "driving while intoxicated" (class 22), liquor law violations, State or local, are placed in this class. Excludes Federal violations.

18. *Drunkenness.*—Includes all offenses of drunkenness or intoxication.

19. *Disorderly conduct.*—Includes all charges of committing a breach of the peace.

20. *Vagrancy.*—Includes such offenses as vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.

21. *Gambling.*—Includes offenses of promoting, permitting, or engaging in gambling.

22. *Driving while intoxicated.*—Includes driving or operating any motor vehicle while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

23. *Violation of road and driving laws.*—Includes violations of regulations with respect to the proper handling of a motor vehicle to prevent accidents.

24. *Parking violations.*—Includes violations of parking ordinances.

25. *Other violations of traffic and motor vehicle laws.*—Includes violations of State laws and municipal ordinances with regard to traffic and motor vehicles not otherwise provided for in classes 22-24.

26. *All other offenses.*—Includes all violations of State or local laws for which no provision has been made above in classes 1-25.

27. *Suspicion.*—This classification includes all persons arrested as suspicious characters, but not in connection with any specific offense, who are released without formal charges being placed against them.

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